THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Hottest June 25 on Record; Elk Hills Deal Explained; King Flies Back to London

The World's Day—June 25, 1943

Boston: Mercury Hits 95 Degrees at 2:30 P. M.

Breaking the record for June 25 in the history of the United States Weather Bureau, Boston's official temperature had shot up to 95 degrees at 2:30 this afternoon, and was still climbing. Hottest June 25 to date was in 1923, when temperature went to 94 degrees.

At the request of the Attorney General's office Chief Justice John P. Hughes today set Thursday, July 1 for the retrial of the five defendants charged with conspiracy to violate Boston's building laws, in connection with Cocoanut Grove alterations. A mistrial was declared in the case yesterday by Judge Edward T. Broadhurst. [Page 4.]

A total of $638,000 in sales of War bonds, largely of smaller denominations, was checked at the close of business on Thursday, the joint committee in charge of the Four Freedoms War Bond Show at Filene's store reported today. [Page 4.]

Washington: Knox Explains Elk Hills Contract

Acquiring Standard Oil of California's interest in Elk Hills oil reserve by condemnation was recommended by the Justice Department, as Secretary of Navy Knox told the House Naval Committee that the nation faces a shortage of vital crude oil, and opened explanations of his part in the now canceled contract between the Navy Department and the Standard Oil Company of California.

The National War Labor Board went to War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes with a stern request that the Government compel the United Mine Workers to comply fully with the Board's order or that punishment be imposed.

Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, served notice on a congressional committee that unless an effective roll-back and subsidy program are operating by July 15, organized labor would be compelled to demand that the hold-the-line order against inflation and the "Little Steel" wage formula be scrapped. Mr. Murray delivered the ultimatum before a special congressional committee studying consumer problems.

The War Food Administration, in an effort to break the corn price squeeze that has forced the closing of essential war industries, has requisitioned stocks of corn at 96 terminal market elevators, under the War Powers Act. [Financial Page.]

The C. I. O. United Steelworkers executive board proposed that the National War Labor Board establish a regional board at Pittsburgh and a national steel panel to adjudicate all wage disputes arising in that industry.

President Roosevelt has accepted the resignation of Roger D. Lapham from the National War Labor Board as an employer member. Mr. Lapham has agreed to run for Mayor of San Francisco in a nonpartisan election in November.

Europe: King George Returns to London by Plane

King George VI has returned to London by plane after a 4,000-mile tour of Allied bases in North Africa and Malta, the first British King to visit Malta since 1270.

Taro Terasaka, former head of the American section of the Japanese Foreign Office, has been appointed Minister to Vichy, according to a Berlin Radio report which was picked up in London.

Germans have assassinated the whole male population of two more Polish villages, the London Radio reports in a broadcast picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System. The number of Polish villages wiped out by executions now numbers 358, the broadcast stated.

French patriots of the "underground" have fired a large German oil dump near Lyons and put 25 locomotives out of commission at the Amiens and Chably railway yards, the Moscow Radio reports.

Premier Mussolini has ordered a wholesale purge of Fascist Party members who "do not serve the country and the Fascist regime with a religious fervor," says the Rome Radio. There are rumors of widespread arrests, which include many of the former high Fascist officials.

National: Another Corn Refining Plant Closes

Closing of another large corn refining plant, the American Maize-Products Company at Roby, Ind., is charged to the acute shortage of grain. The plant covers 40 acres and used 40,000 bushels of grain daily, and its customers are engaged in war production.

Alvanley Johnston, Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, charged that denial of a wage increase to nonoperating rail workers by Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson had destroyed the Railway Labor Act.

The switchover of about 20,000 more miners to the "no contract-no work" group and an increase in picketing in Pennsylvania stirred further unrest in the nation's coal-mining situation, but district leaders of the United Mine Workers expressed hope for normalcy by Monday. In the nation as a whole, about half of the 521,000 miners were still out of the pits.

Canada: Thousands of Airmen Reach Britain

Canadian airmen by the thousands have arrived in Britain after a safe passage of one of the largest Royal Canadian Air Force movements ever to leave a Canadian port.

The War:

Latest developments from the world's battle fronts: Page 1, Column 8.

Auto 'Pay-as-You-Don't-Ride' Plan Branded Unfair to Eastern Motorists

WASHINGTON June 25 (AP)—Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York today labeled the annual $5 use tax on automobiles a "pay-as-you-don't-go plan," at least for eastern motorists. He said he would ask the Treasury to withhold enforcement until Congress decides whether the levy should be repealed.

The new stickers are supposed to be on the windshields of all cars and trucks operated after June 30 but postal employees have decided that the only way to start them moving would be to ration them, like shoes. In other words, business has not been good.

Several eastern lawmakers agreed with Senator Mead that taxation without transportation is going to be hard to explain to foot-weary constituents. The value of gasoline ration coupons is smaller in the East than in other parts of the country, and in seaboard states from Virginia north all pleasure driving is forbidden.

"It looks like a faulty proposition to me," Senator Mead told an interviewer. "It's incongruous. On one hand we're asking people not to use their automobiles, while on the other hand we're taxing their use.

"In my judgment the automobile owner is making a substantial contribution when he pays his regular license and operator's fees, meets his general tax requirements which the Treasury is asking us to increase, and respects the severe OPA regulations."

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Weather Predictions

Cooler

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Friday at 9:24 p. m. and ends Saturday at 4:30 a. m.
Dimout begins Saturday at 9:24 p. m. and ends Sunday at 4:30 a. m.

Jury Reindicts Timilty and Six Other Officials

Grand Jury returns bill after rehearing of the evidence presented for quashed indictment.

Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timility and six other high Boston police officials were reindicted at 2:10 p. m. today by the Suffolk County Grand Jury which has been hearing evidence presented by the Attorney General's office during the past three days.

The seven indicted police officials, including Mr. Timility, are James R. Claflin and John M. Anderson, Deputy Superintendents; Captains John A. Dorsey and Edward J. Keating; Superintendent Edward W. Fallon; and Sergeant Arthur R. Eunson. All were named in the first indictment passed down by this same Grand Jury last March and charged with conspiracy to allow gaming in Boston. The first indictment was quashed by Judge James C. Donnelly.

If the indicted men follow the same procedure of their last indictment, then Commissioner Timilty will ask Governor Saltonstall for a leave of absence from his police duties while the others will accept voluntary suspension.

Took Recess

Around 1 o'clock the Grand Jurors sent word down that they wished to see a judge, but, inasmuch as Judge Frank J. Donahue was out of the building and there were no other justices available at the time, the Jurors decided to recess until 2 o'clock.

Judge Frank Donahue fixed 11 a. m. Monday as the time of arraignment. He said that the seven defendants probably would be placed on personal recognizance.

Attorney William H. Lewis, counsel for Captain Keating, said: "I object to the indictment being received and placed on record at this time." The Judge told Mr. Lewis that he'd better put that in writing. Mr. Lewis said, "I will."

Arthur F. Bickford, another defense counsel present in the court room when the indictment was returned, addressing himself to the court, said:

"Your honor will hear us Monday on a speedy hearing, will you not?" The Court indicated that it would.

First Indicted

Commissioner Timilty and six other Boston police officials were first indicted by this Grand Jury on Saturday, March 29. The blanket indictment returned for all seven defendants charged conspiracy "to permit the operation of gaming houses and the registration of bets."

Immediately following the indictment Commissioner Timilty took a voluntary leave of absence while the other six police officials accepted voluntary suspension.

Governor Saltonstall appointed Capt. Thomas S. J. Kavanagh to fill in as Acting Commissioner and Superintendent of the Boston Police Department during the absence of Mr. Timility and Superintendent Fallon.

In the defendants' pleas in abatement and motions to quash the indictment defense attorneys charged that the Attorney General had conducted the Grand Jury inquest improperly and sought to have the indictment invalidated. The hearing was held before Judge James C. Donnelly who, after hearing considerable evidence, quashed the indictment. He did not announce on what grounds his decision was made but defense attorneys charged that

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

RAF Batters Ruhr Chemical Center, Salonika Rocked by U. S. Liberators; Roosevelt Says Coal Must Be Mined

Miners take time in returning to jobs in protest of rulings of War Labor Board.

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt vetoed today the Connally-Smith-Harness Anti-Strike Bill.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25—President Roosevelt's first and primary concern in the coal controversy is to get coal mined so as to get on with the war. This he made clear at his morning's press conference.

Mr. Roosevelt declared without qualification that he had not accepted the Oct. 31 deadline qualification of the United Mine Workers when their leaders ordered men back to work under Government operation this week.

There was no question, he declared, that the coal mines will ultimately go back to their owners and that they will be compensated.

But if coal is not mined, the country may be cold next winter, and above all, the progress of the war will suffer.

Mr. Roosevelt said he was trying to mine coal and was going to keep on doing it.

The President declined to say whether he would sign or reject the antistrike bill, deadline for which is tonight.

Outstanding developments in the continuing coal crisis today are:

1. Fuel Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes met with some 25 owners and operators of major coal companies today to discuss the problem of continuing Federal operation.

2. With confusion and uncertainty reigning in the bituminous and anthracite fields a slow back-to-work movement continued today, but reports from press associations indicated that from one third to one half of the men were still away from work.

3. The National War Labor Board, restive over the failure of John L. Lewis to sign its decision on the dotted line, plans to convey a protest to the White House.

4. Then NWLB's authority, having been challenged on the labor side by Mr. Lewis is now challenged on the empolyer side by the United States Gypsum Company, of which Sewell Avery, President of Montgomery Ward & Co., is Board Chairman.

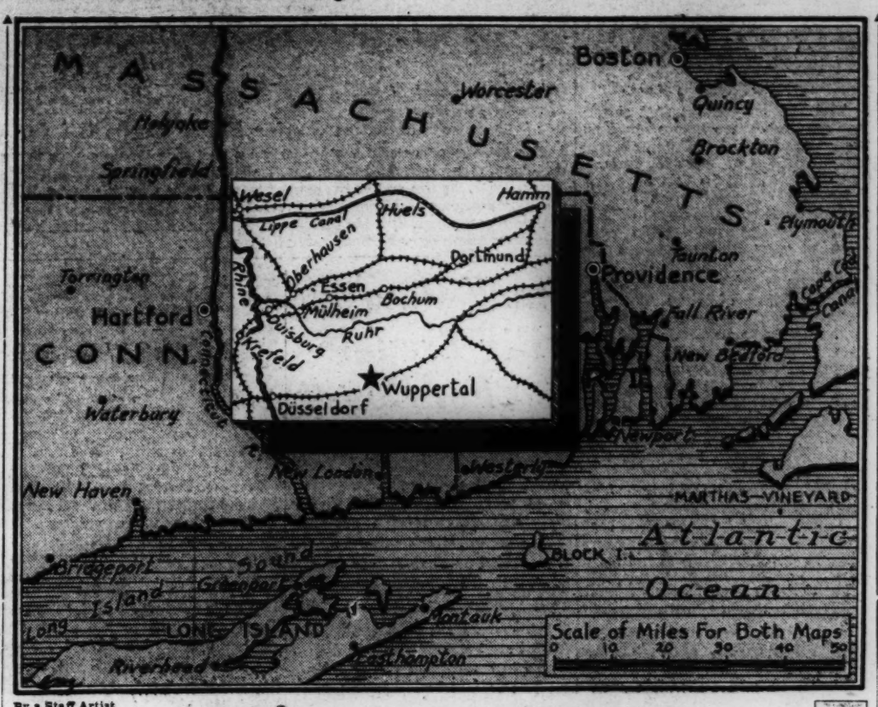
5. President Roosevelt's proposal to draft war strikers up to 65 and put them to work has revived congressional interest in the Wadsworth-Austin universal mobilization bill.

Want Return of Mines

It became apparent that the coal operators meeting with Mr. Ickes were pressing for the return of their properties under terms of the National War Labor Board order which the United Mine Workers rejected. Many observers believe Mr. Roosevelt will not relinquish the mines, however, until the President has an adequate antistrike weapon in his possession.

Congress does not look upon Mr. Roosevelt's work-or-fight proposal with favor. It passed the Smith-

Continued on Page 10, Column 5



By a Staff Artist

Bomb Battered Ruhr Is Small Area

The vital German industrial area, on which the Allied air forces have been raining devastation in a renewed offensive of unprecedented intensity, is highly concentrated. If the heart of the Ruhr sector could be set down in the center of New England, as shown above, it would fit comfortably into the 50 miles or so that separate Providence from Hartford. Wuppertal, scene of the latest RAF mass attack, is shown by a star on the Ruhr map.

Allied Convoys 'Get Through': What Hit Subs?

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The announcement by the commanding general of an unidentified North African port yesterday that the loss of American food-supply and war-material shipments to North Africa as a result of U-boat action had been "absolutely negligible" in the past six months provides added reason for believing the submarine menace is being mastered.

This officer declared that more than 1,000,000 tons of shipping had crossed the Atlantic to maintain the United States Fifth Army since it landed in Africa, and that convoys continue to stream into these ports with greater tonnages than before.

Some time ago Hitler was quoted as having announced that Germany's output of U-boats had reached a new high level, and that an improved technique of attack would be used to sweep United Nations shipping from the Atlantic. At about the same time, he elevated Germany's submarine expert, Grand Admiral Karl Dönitz to supreme command of the Nazi Navy for the avowed purpose of co-ordinating all of its activities with the proposed U-boat onslaught.

Best Time for Attempt

No better time could have been chosen for such an attempt. The United Nations had a large army in North Africa which had run into unexpectedly strong resistance in its campaign to oust the Nazis from Tunisia. It was necessary to provide this force with a constant flow of supplies by convoys which had to converge on certain definite foci off the western coast of North Africa, all of which were well within striking distance of Nazi submarines based on the channel ports of France.

In addition, convoys constantly were reaching British ports and rounding the North Cape en route to Russia's Arctic ports.

No announcement ever has been made of the strength of the United States military forces in North Africa other than that they consist of four or more front-line divisions, but this information is an indication that the total number probably is somewhere in the neighborhood of 200,000.

10 Tons of Shipping a Man

When it is taken into consideration that every man and his equipment required an average of some 10 tons of shipping to put him in Africa, and thereafter an average of at least a ton a month to keep him supplied, some idea can be gathered of the amount of shipping moving to and from Africa.

It is only to be expected that a stream of additional Army personnel destined to participate in the coming invasion of Europe is crossing the Atlantic.

The shipping involved in these

Continued on Page 10, Column 3

British Business Lines Up For Postwar Protection

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 25—Big business interests in Great Britain have made a serious start this week with the job of organizing employers into a common front for the great task of postwar reconstruction.

They are, in fact, making the most serious attempt yet to face the fact that the Government and the Trades Union Congress have so far been getting away to a flying start in blueprinting the future—at least, so far as the public here knows about it.

First main task of business organizations here is to try to remove internal barriers of organization such as overlapping interests, rivalries, and petty jealousies, that way may be cleared for presentation of a considered program by employers, incorporating business practically with an outlook sufficiently progressive not to be out of harmony with new national aspirations.

Important Meetings

While two chief organizations, the British Employers Confederation and the Federation of British Industries met in secret sessions in London this week in separate meeting places, they did nevertheless meet on the same day so that an outstanding authority could address both assemblies on the urgent necessity for a unified front.

It is now generally accepted here that the future of Britain and future British policy, as it affects the rest of the world, will be built by the method so well tested in this war, namely, by negotiation and planning by Government, labor, and employers.

That, in fact, is the general policy propounded not only by Prime Minister Winston Churchill, as national leader, but also by the Conservative, Labor, and Liberal parties alike. In fact, Britain is going to pin its hopes for the future on an economic system halfway between capitalism and Socialism, or, as Mr. Churchill has described it, "development side by side of private enterprise and state enterprise."

Procedure to Date

But up till now, it is organized labor speaking for workers and the Government speaking mainly in behalf of consumers who have been filling speeces and columns of the press with their cases.

The threat this situation offers to business interests is recognized by some businessmen themselves. Sir Patrick Hannon, in a recent presidential address to the National Union of Manufacturers, declared that the postwar industrial situation will be "profoundly more embarrassing than it was after the last conflict."

Mr. Hannon criticized a plan already outlined in a pamphlet entitled "A National Policy in Industry" and signed by 120 leading industrialists. He charged the plan with being too much concerned with questions of labor and social

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

President Assails Congress In Fight for Food Subsidies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25 — President Roosevelt today argued with Congress that the nation's immediate food problem is effective price control, while Congress and the food industry said what the country needs is more unified administration from Washington.

Congress of Industrial Organizations President Philip Murray also added labor's voice today to the growing demand for better food-price control by warning that if food prices were not curbed by July 15, organized labor would demand that restrictions be lifted from wage rises.

Mr. Murray called for Federal subsidies to roll back the retail cost of food—an Administration plan which has met rough going in Congress—while Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York told the same committee that trouble "will break loose in this country" unless Congress acts immediately on food prices.

Warning to Congress

The President charged at a press conference that Congress is using its demand for a food "czar" as a red herring to excuse itself for not approving the Office of Price Administration program to keep food prices down by means of Government subsidies to finance roll backs already in effect on butter and meat.

Mr. Roosevelt entered the food battle—greatest on the home front at present—after a House Agriculture Committee had reported out a bill for greatly increased powers for the War Food Administrator and Clarence Francis, President of General Foods, Inc., had made a plea for a controlled rise in prices instead of subsidies.

Congress was accused by the President of using the bill for a food czar as a red herring to detract attention from its own failure to approve the subsidy program.

He warned that if the cost of living skyrockets, Congress will be 100 per cent to blame.

A last-stand fight for subsidized price control is being made in the Senate, the cause appearing to be hopeless in the House.

The President issued his warning after Administration leaders admitted the sentiment for and against subsidies in the Senate was too close for comfort.

He said Congress has a perfect right to vote against subsidies as a method of keeping prices down but should realize, if it did so, what the effect would be on white-collar workers and on lower-paid work-

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

De Valera Loses Majority In First Eire Poll Since War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 25 — Prime Minister Eamon de Valera's Fianna Fail Party has lost its majority in the Dail in the first election in Eire since the war began.

Although Mr. de Valera's Party still heads the poll with 67 seats in the Dail Eireann, final results coming in this morning show the combined Opposition parties totaling 71 seats.

The position after the 1938 election was Fianna Fail 77, combined Opposition 61 seats.

Cosgrave Loses Ground

Prime Minister de Valera's chief political opponent, William T. Cosgrave, with 32 seats, has lost ground, but Labor, with 17, the farmers, with 14, and the Independents, with 8, have all gained.

Having to depend on the support of other parties for his majority is thoroughly irksome to Mr. de Valera. Hitherto he has emphatically refused Mr. Cosgrave's appeal for a national coalition government in the face of Eire's present position, which is virtually one of national emergency because of Eire's neutrality and the war situation.

There already is talk of possibly another general election within a year.

It would be incorrect to assume hurriedly from the latest election that Eire's present thinking is either less neutral or less independent—that it wants either to join the United Nations now or to restore any of its broken ties with Britain.

Mr. Cosgrave's Fine Gael Party is less republicly inclined—that is, more pro-British—than Fianna Fail, yet it has lost 13 seats.

The de Valera setbacks can be attributed to several main causes:

First, the traditional political characteristic, especially prevalent in Eire, which causes voters to tire of even their most popular leaders and to look for someone with new and perhaps more revolutionary ideas.

War Repercussions

Second, although the people of Eire still stand by their Country's neutrality, they have in four years of war come face to face with the severe war repercussions which even neutrals cannot escape in modern war.

As a result, many in Southern Ireland today are looking first for representatives like the Farmers'

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Big force of American Fortresses attack German targets in daylight raid.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

A large force of RAF bombers, returning to Northern Europe for the fifth consecutive night, battered the German chemical center of Wuppertal in the Ruhr shortly before daylight.

A few hours later, when the sun was up, a powerful flight of American Flying Fortresses attacked unidentified targets in Northern Germany.

Meanwhile, in complementary blows in the Mediterranean theater, other Allied planes carried out their first large-scale raid on Salonika in Greece and struck anew at targets in Sicily and Sardinia.

There is every indication the Germans are desperately alarmed by the situation in the Ruhr. At least 1,000,000 inhabitants of the bombed areas, many of them war-plant workers, are reported to have been evacuated, and there obviously has been a great strengthening of defenses, both in antiaircraft guns and fighter planes. It is to be hoped that most of the fighter planes have been drawn from the Russian front.

The Wuppertal raid cost the RAF 33 bombers, and 18 Flying Fortresses failed to return from the American daylight foray, bringing total Allied losses in six days of operations against Northern Europe to 153.

In spite of the stiffer opposition, however, the RAF night pilots unloaded hundreds of tons of bombs on the I. G. Farbenindustries Chemical Works, the Jaeger roller-bearing plants, and textile factories. Wuppertal is the name for the twin industrial cities of Elberfeld and Barmen on the Wupper River and has a population of 400,000. More than 1,500 tons of bombs were dropped by the RAF on Barmen on May 29 in an assault which virtually destroyed that region. Last night's attack apparently was concentrated on Elberfeld.

The night raid followed a day in which between 400 and 500 Allied bombers and fighters hammered at the Nazis' so-called "Atlantic Wall" defenses from the Netherlands to the Cherbourg Peninsula. Conceivably this sort of concentrated activity could be the beginning of a major effort to clear the path for an invasion bridgehead

The raid on Salonika in the Mediterranean theater also could be a preparatory blow for an invasion attempt. Reduction of this German-held base would be one of the first requisites of a successful Allied drive into the Balkans.

This attack was made by upwards of 50 Liberators from the United States Ninth Air Force in the Middle East and more than 250,000 pounds of bombs were unloosed on the Sedes Airdrome.

In the clock-like operations against Italy's remaining Mediterranean islands, approximately 300 heavy, medium, and light bombers attacked Catania, Sicily, and Chilivani, Venafiorita, Golfo Aranci, and Capoterra, all in Sardinia.

Continent:

A communiqué issued by the British Air Ministry said the June 24 night mass attack was nearly as heavy as that made on Barmen, the eastern half of Wuppertal, and that preliminary reports indicated great damage had been done.

Heavy defensive activity was reported by the fliers who returned from the area, which Hitler has packed with antiaircraft guns, searchlight batteries, and fighter planes in an effort to stave off the

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Winter Fuel Need in East To Cut Midwest Gas Soon

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25—New Englanders who are annoyed by the thought of Midwesterners still getting four gallons of gasoline a coupon can expect more democratic sharing of the oil shortage in the near future.

The sharing won't mean more pleasure driving or week-ending at summer homes for Easterners, but it will help to warm their houses next winter, to keep their war plants going, and most important of all—to assure fuel for the United Nations invasion forces in Europe.

Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes has served notice that curtailment of Midwest driving is in the offing and "may come more suddenly than anyone anticipates."

The reason for the restriction will not be an arbitrary one of making the Midwest suffer more equally with the East. It will be based on a need for building up oil supplies that can be carried to the East Coast by the new "big inch" pipe line, scheduled to be completed all the way from Longview, Texas to Bayonne, N. J., in August.

Release of Tank Cars

Opening of the last leg of the pipe line from Norris City, Ill., to the New York area will free about 9,000 railroad tank cars to carry more oil to the East Coast where stocks still are way below normal. Up till now the Midwest has had adequate stocks for shipment to the East, but Mr. Ickes has warned that they are going down. Further consumer rationing may come any day now in order to build them up against the day when the pipe line opens.

Building of the "big inch" pipe line has been a remarkable wartime feat in view of the bottleneck in manpower, steel, and valves. The worst setback was the May floods which caused a break in the pipe, resulted in an unanticipated East Coast gasoline crisis, and led to the present ban on pleasure driving.

When the pipe line is completed it will bring 300,000 barrels of oil a day directly into the New York area. Approximately 50 per cent of the crude oil flowing from the pipe line will go to refineries in the Philadelphia area: 41 per cent to refineries in the New York-New Jersey area and 9 per cent to those in New England.

Supplementary Pipe Line

A 20-inch pipe line running approximately parallel to the "big inch" has been authorized and is expected to be completed by the first of the year, provided the steel and other materials are delivered on schedule.

In addition to the pipe lines about 70,000, 64 per cent, of the nation's 110,000 railroad tank cars are being used today to carry oil from the Southweest to the oil-consuming centers of the Northeast. Most of the 700,000 have been diverted from service in the Midwest and Southwest, regions which have their oil stocks cut as a result.

At the present time the number of tank cars that can be put into the eastern service is limited by the capacity of loading and unloading facilities and by the general railroad situation. About 90 to 95 per cent of the oil tank car movement east today is in solid trains, which move on fast through routes and schedules fixed by the Office of Defense Transportation.

Up to the time that ocean-going tankers were diverted to war use, hardly a railroad tank car had been used in transporting oil to the East, because it was an expensive method.

Today the rest of the country is helping to pay New England's fuel oil and gasoline bill by a Government subsidy that is taken out of the Treasury and paid to oil firms to offset the increased cost of transportation.

Present Shortage Area

The present eastern fuel shortage area embraces 12 northeastern states, the District of Columbia and eight counties of West Virginia.

One complaint in this area has been the changeableness of the Government's rationing orders. This has been due largely to a division of authority between the Petroleum Administration for War, with jurisdiction over supplies, and the Office of Price Administration, with control over rationing. The PAW contends that the recent drastic restriction on driving, including the reduction of "A" coupon values to about 1½ gallons a week and the ban on pleasure driving, would not have been necessary if the OPA had not issued more coupons than there was gasoline.

Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Administrator, said yesterday that the OPA by drastic measures has now brought gasoline sales in the East down to the 326,000 barrels a day available for June civilian consumption.

In the meantime, War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson has called representatives of the various fuel and rationing agencies in and formed a committee that will try to see that such confusion between agencies is eliminated in the future. Mr. Ickes has asked that he be given control over rationing policy as well as supplies, but thus far his request has not been granted.

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When 'V' Stands for Vacation

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Junior Police Corps Off for Camp Today

First group of several hundred boys slated for private camps throughout Massachusetts are here gathered at the Boys' Club of Roxbury awaiting busses this morning that carried them to Camp Wing in Duxbury, Mass. By the end of the camp season, Police Commissioner Joseph T. Timilty estimated that close to 2,000 youngsters will have been given the benefits of summer vacation under the auspices of the local police department. Private camps are being used this season instead of the regular camp "Jupoco," which has been taken over by the United States Army.

Small Bass Big Trouble For Boston

Approximately 11,000 undersized striped bass today brought grief to their possessors and extreme embarrassment to the Municipal Court.

The presumably toothsome bass were found on June 7 in the Richmond Street freezer of the Quincy Cold Storage & Warehouse Company, being the property of three Atlantic Avenue fish dealers—Corso & Gambino Company, Inc., Paul Catalanotti, and Maurice Friedland—by inspectors of the Fish and Game Commission. Being under the specified 16 inches of length, the fish were on illegal shore leave, and action was taken against their owners at once.

However, when Judge Frank W. Tomasello came to administer the law, he discovered that the statue passed in 1941 to cover the situation called for the three dealers to be fined approximately $55,000, $25,000, and $29,000, respectively. This, he felt, was going a bit too far, so he compromised by filing the three cases and at the same time refusing to let the defendants have their bass back.

There was some protest against this decision by counsel for the defendants, but it came to nothing; and word has since been received that the bass will be distributed among various State institutions.

The bass were believed to have been caught by net-fishermen off Gloucester. A few years ago the striped bass was by way of becoming a very rare fish indeed. The statute which forbids their being caught under the 16-inch length was designed to permit the fish to spawn. It will terminate in 1945.

Fishermen are troubled about the whole thing now, because it would seem that as a result of the protective legislation, the bass are becoming so numerous that it is impossible to avoid them even though their intention may be to stick strictly to mackerel.

Watch Those Corn Tassels; It's New Game for Gardeners

Food Problems in New England

"Just for the fun of it, let's guess on sweet corn," said Louis A. Webster, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, today. He had just remarked that all season the maturing dates of various Massachusetts-grown vegetables had closely approximated the maturing dates for the same vegetables in 1940.

"For instance," he said, "the first Cape strawberries were in the Boston market on June 10, 1940. Last year, by the way, they were in the market before May 30. This year, when June 10 rolled around, there were the Cape berries."

So, Mr. Webster turned to sweet corn. Last year, there was sweet corn in the market by the middle of July, but in 1940 there was no corn available in Boston until July 26.

"In my own garden, I have about an acre of sweet corn that I expect to make the first picking on July 25. And here is how I figure it out," he adds. "When you can look down into the stalk and see a little tassel getting ready to break above the leaves, it takes about five weeks from that date until the corn is picked. My corn was in that condition last Sunday.

"To follow it further, when the tassel breaks above the corn leaves so that it is plainly visible from a distance, it then takes almost exactly four weeks to maturity. If you can see the corn silk, it usually takes three weeks. All these things point toward corn by July 25," he concluded.

Meat Shortage Reasons

Denying complaints of Massachusetts meat dealers that farmers are withholding cattle from the market, thus creating a shortage of beef and hides, George J. Burke, Acting Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, has written to Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts outlining reasons for the current meat shortage.

"Vast quantities of meat are being sent to our armed forces abroad, and additional quantities are being sent to our Allies," Mr. Burke said. "Furthermore, a much larger proportion of our civilian population is gainfully employed, and therefore the per capita demand for meat and meat products is much larger than during normal times.

"All of these factors, when considered together, make it appear that a meat shortage exists, while the per capita allowance of meat for the current year may be somewhat smaller than last year or the year before, nevertheless, it will be sufficiently large to meet minimum nutritional requirements.

"We do not believe that cattle producers are actually withholding their live animals from slaughter because of the absence of ceilings on livestock. Cattle are somewhat of a perishable item in the sense that they must be marketed at a certain time. Considerable expense is involved in withholding cattle from market, since it is essential that they be fed and cared for."

Postwar Ice Cream

A boom for the ice cream industry in the postwar era, as the result of an increasing trend toward nutritive foods, was predicted yesterday by Harvey P. Hood, Vice-President of the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, in addressing an ice cream war conference of the New England Association in the Hotel Statler.

Mr. Hood warned the delegates that the quality of ice cream must be preserved during the war to protect the integrity of the industry. He cited the Government's declaration that the most economical way to get protein to the public is through dairy products.

Bethlehem Yards Deliver 72 Ships To Navy in Year

The Fore River shipyards delivered 29 ships and the Hingham shipyard 43 vessels to the United States Navy during the past year, William H. Collins, General Manager of both of the Bethlehem Steel Company shipyards, has revealed.

The working force at the plant, he said, has been increased from 23,000 to 30,000 at Fore River, and the employment at Hingham has jumped from 100 men a year ago to over 22,000.

Production time has been substantially reduced on every type of vessel, he pointed out as he predicted that former production records would be boosted in the coming year.

The greatest immediate problem now facing both yards, he indicated, was a shortage of manpower through 6,300 men from Fore River and 2,400 from Hingham having joined the Armed Forces. At present more than 4,000 women are employed in the two plants and every effort is being made to recruit more, he reported.

Digging Foxhole Dog Fashion Saves Dorchester Marine

Ability to dig a foxhole "dog-fashion" was credited with saving the life of Sergeant Walter E. Bussey of the United States Marine Corps, it was disclosed recently at the Boston recruiting office of the Marines in the Federal Building.

Sergeant Bussey, who is the son of Henry A. J. Bussey of Dorchester, is now at San Diego, Calif.

Survivor of more than a score of Japanese bombing attacks, Sergeant Bussey was on duty near Henderson Field, Guadalcanal, one day in January when "the Japs really poured it on." The Dorchester youth said that 14 Marines, tired and grease-stained were working away when the Japanese started coming over and dropping bombs. "We scrambled for a nearby foxhole. I guess I got a late start because when I got there the foxhole was full.

"The foxhole was hardly large enough for eight persons and they were packed in like sardines. Shrapnel was flying everywhere. I just had to do something. Down I went and, dog fashion, I dug a foxhole as quick as I could."

'American Rooms' In Color at Paine's

Through the medium of Polaroid three-dimension color photography Mrs. James Ward Thornes' famous "American Rooms in Miniature" will be shown in Boston during the next two weeks. Tickets are being distributed by the Paine Furniture Company where the showings will be held. There is no charge for the tickets but because of the popularity of the show officials of the Company suggest they be obtained well in advance.

Showings will be held on Monday June 28 at 3 p. m., 6:45 p. m.; and 8 p. m.; on Wednesday, June 30, at 8 p. m., and each day beginning Tuesday, June 29, through Friday, July 2, at 11 a. m., and 3 p. m. With each showing there will be a lecture by Miss Ruth Kain who has made an extensive study of the historical background of the rooms.

Prospect of More Gas for Civilians Dashed by Action of Secretary Ickes

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Hope of relieving civilian gasoline rationing curbs on the east coast this summer were apparently dashed today by action of Secretary Harold Ickes, as Petroleum Administrator, in alloting a scant 328,00 barrels daily for civilian use through July, August and September.

Mr. Ickes said he was fully aware that the allotment "must necessarily result in considerable inconvenience to millions of people" and in many cases business dislocations and actual economic losses.

Actually the allotment is 2,000 barrels a day greater than in June, but the increase is a negligible one. Mr. Ickes said the continued stringency of rationing is "absolutely necessary" in view of tremendous and constantly increasing military demands.

"We fervently hope that the continuing progress which is being made in the movement of oil to the East will make it possible sooner or later to increase our supplies to the point where larger amounts can be made available for civilian use," he declared.

The allotment was the first made upon a quarterly, instead of a monthly, basis. The Office of Price Administration had notified Mr. Ickes that rationing could be handled more satisfactorily if supply estimates were available for a longer time ahead.

The question of when the East's drastic pleasure driving ban and the cut in B and C rations to two and one-half gallons per coupon can be relieved is a problem which cannot be answered with certainty at this time, Deputy Petroleum Administrator Ralph K. Davis said.

"Although we see no possibility at this time of getting away from tight restrictions upon the civilian use of petroleum products as long as we are at war, we do hope and believe that the time will come when we can supplement civilian oil supplies beyond the level which is possible at this time," he added.

The necessity of preparing for next winter's fuel oil demands, he said, share responsibility with military needs and a transportation shortage for the gasoline scarcity for civilians.

Mr. Davies notified OPA that if a sudden change in the supply picture occurs in the three-month period, prompt notification will be given.

The 328,000 barrels was divided so that 320,600 barrels were certified for essential civilian transportation and 7,400 barrels were allotted for farm food production.

"We do recognize the essentiality of the private automobile," Mr. Ickes observed. "We recognize the very real inconvenience and discomfort to which people have been subjected by the curtailment of bus schedules. . . . I hope that everyone will know that we are doing everything physically possible to correct the supply deficiency. We will continue to do so, subject only to our primary obligation of supplying the armed forces with every barrel of every kind of oil they need, when and where they need it."

Churches Approve Industrial Chaplain

The Quincy Council of Churches has gone on record approving the appointment of an industrial chaplain for their city whose work would be "financed" by the wartime service commissions of various national denominations.

The special committee of the council reported that Quincy industrial executives and labor organizations had approved the plan. The council intends that the chaplain be a friend and counsellor to war workers who are not church members, visiting them in time of need.

A spokesman for the council said that the chaplain would be "demonstrated" for six months after which it was believed the services of such a Christian leader will be continued by papular demand with financial support obtained locally.

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

A talk on "American Furniture" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 6.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

People of Britain Declared Happier Than Ever Despite War

Because they are concerned with spiritual things, the people of Great Britain are happier today than ever before, in spite of the war, in the sense that they are learning to appreciate those qualities which make life worth while, declared Ernest Green, General Secretary of the Workers' Educational Association of Great Britain, in addressing a group of members of the League of Women Voters at the Women's City Club last night.

"We are happier, too," he added, "because we are coming to the conclusion that we can be proud to be engaged in one of the greatest phases of world history. The war has created a tremendous revolution of public opinion in Great Britain, altering the lives of nearly 45,000,000 people. They are now leading more natural and simple lives," he said.

A life-long Trade Unionist, Mr. Green is the author of "Education for a new Security," now in its third edition 10 months after publication. Outlining the work of his Association, he said that more than 1,000 adult education classes are now being conducted under 150 full-time paid instructors, and that in addition nearly 50,000 workers have enrolled for correspondence courses. All are cultural in scope, chief interest being in languages, economics, literature, and local government. No trade subjects are covered.

Lecture Course

In addition, a course of lectures has been given to some 30,000 soldiers who have manifested great interest in foreign languages, particularly German, Spanish, and even Japanese.

Mr. Green expressed his belief that Britain would come out of the war a stronger democracy than when the war started. "There has been a tremendous breaking down of class distinction," he said. "If democracy means anything at all, it means full equality of educational opportunity," he added.

Touching on the general response of the people to conscription of labor, Mr. Green said that hundreds of thousands of people had been moved from their homes, families separated, and all housed in huge hostels of from 1,000 to 12,000 workers. While there was a good deal of opposition to this at the beginning, he said, the heavy penalties imposed—involving both fines and imprisonment—had resulted in only one out of every 30,000 workers being fined, and only one in every 185,000 being sent to prison.

"The people have come to realize that the conscription of labor was inevitable, and have accepted it," he said. The percentage of absenteeism from work was very small, he added, when it is borne in mind that the 70-hour week, seven days a week, is the usual thing in Britain today.

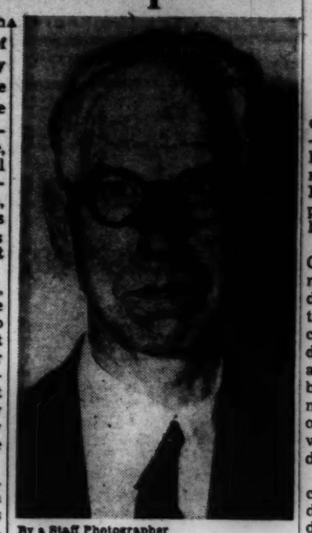
Price Control

Commenting on price-control methods, Mr. Green said that attempts to evade the regulations had dropped to a minimum, and that "black market" operations in England are insignificant today.

Mr. Green, who arrived in New York only eight days ago, is scheduled to make a series of lectures throughout the United States during the coming weeks.

He said that he had heard a great deal about the meat shortage in the United States, and that shortly after his arrival he attended a small dinner at which there were eight persons present. The main course was steak, and, when a large platter with a thick slice of meat was put before him, he thought it was to be his duty to serve it, and commenced cutting it into eight portions, before he noticed that similar-sized platters of steak were being served to the others.

Such quantities had been unknown in England for some time he said, although he, himself, had lost no weight through insufficient diet during the period of the war.



By a Staff Photographer

Ernest Green

General Secretary of the Workers' Educational Association of Great Britain and life-long trade unionist.

Grand Jury Reindicts Timility And Six Other Police Officials

Continued from Page 1

disparaging remarks were made before the Jurors by the Attorney General and that a "third" party was present in the Grand Jury room during the secret sessions. This third member was alleged to have been Harold Seidenberg, now an Assistant Attorney General. However, the defense charged that he was in the Grand Jury room three days before he took his oath of office.

Resumed Position

Shortly after the indictment was quashed Commissioner Timilty saw the Governor and then resumed his position with the Boston police department. He also took immediate action to reinstate the six officers who accepted voluntary suspension.

Stunned by Judge Donnelly's decision, Mr. Bushnell said it was "unprecedented" and alleged that it "contained no rulings or findings which adversely affect the validity of the indictment." At that time he promised that "every effort will be made to find some procedure under which the entire matter will be reviewed."

Shortly after this members of the Grand Jury put two questions before Judge Frank J. Donahue. They asked if they could reindict in the police case and if they could reindict on the same evidence. Judge Donahue ruled that in his opinion they couldn't reindict and that the case would have to be heard anew.

On Wednesday, June 23, the Attorney General asked the Grand Jurors to reconvene to take up "certain matters" which his office would present. Since that time, up until today's announcement, the proceedings were of the most secret nature. Mr. Bushnell himself did not appear on the scene during the inquiry. Assistant Attorney Generals Hays and Volpe handled the hearing.

Only two witnesses were identified, others being taken in and out of the Grand Jury room through doors which Court observers were unable to watch. The witnesses identified were Capt. James T. Sheehan, of the police department, and District Attorney Robert F. Bradford of Middlesex County.

Six Convicts Released for Army Leave for Training at Fort Devens

Six convicts of Norfolk Prison Colony left today for Fort Devens where they will be taken into the Army. Released from the Colony for volunteer service with their country the convicts were the second group in as many days to "join up" under the law recently enacted by the Legislature. Five prisoners left for Fort Devens yesterday.

Corrections Commissioner Arthur T. Lyman, who announced the release of the 11 men, refused to give their names.

"I don't want them to go into the Army with three strikes on them," he said. The prisoners were examined by a special board of prison officials and Army men who passed upon their fitness for Army service.

The Massachusetts Farm Labor Committee, at a meeting in the State House yesterday, approved the use of war prisoners for work on Massachusetts farms to relieve the labor shortage. The Committee's approval was pending the determination of the Government's policy on this point.

The prisoners, it was pointed out, would be used in harvesting the cranberry crop on Cape Cod. A camp to house the prisoners would have to be built if the Government permitted the employment of these men. Also guards would have to be maintained to watch over them.

Reports were received of the recruiting for farm work in the state. Up to June 11, 162 men, 600 boys, 237 girls, and 24 women have been recruited in the various counties.

Blind Musician Wins High Honors

Anthony Vincent Cirella, of Watertown, formerly a student at the Perkins Institute for the Blind, won the highest honors of any pupil of the New England Conservatory of Music, at the 76th Commencement exercises recently. Mr. Cirella was awarded a diploma in organ, and the Philip R. Allen Prize in Composition.

Quincy Porter, Director of the Conservatory, announced the presentation to the Conservatory of the Mary Fidelia Webster Room, the gift of Mrs. Mary M. Simpson of Wellesley Hills in memory of her mother.

Prof. F. O. Matthiessen, B. Litt., Ph. D., Professor of History and Literature at Harvard University, delivered the Commencement address, his subject being "The Importance of the Arts in Wartime."

The musical portion of the exercises included a processional by Vaughn Williams played by Mr. Cirella, and Handel's Concerto No. 1 in C major by the Conservatory String Orchestra.

Sagansky Transferred

After three months in Massachusetts State Prison, Harry J. Sagansky, who was sentenced to serve 2½ to 3 years after his conviction of an indictment charging operation of a fictitious lottery, was transferred yesterday to the Norfolk Prison Colony.

Memphis Belle Crew to Meet Big Reception

Boston is scheduled to bring out all the trappings of celebration—a parade, ticker tape shower, keys to the city— when the crew members of the now-heralded Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress Memphis Belle pay their two-day visit here beginning Monday.

New England's Aviation Cadet Committee is even now commandeering the trumpets and drums, it stated, in plans to give the ten crew members, who are credited with "seven Nazi planes downed" over Europe and Africa, a welcome they will long remember, according to Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command, who made the announcement today.

Upon their arrival the fliers and crew will be paraded through the downtown financial and shopping districts, during which they are expected to be "snowed-under" a genuine ticker-tape shower. From unofficial and slightly unreliable sources, it was stated that the OPA will look the other way.

At Parkman Bandstand the crew of the Memphis Belle will receive an official military, state, and city welcome.

During the two-day reception to the veteran ship and crew, the Army Air Corps will stage special aerial maneuvers over the East Boston airport, including parachute demonstrations, combat flying, and various squadron formations.

Young men between 17 and 27, who are interested in aviation, have been specially invited by the cadet committee to attend the aeronautical demonstration at the airport.

The Belle is scheduled to arrive at East Boston at about 11 a. m. on Monday. It will be escorted in when it is about 10 miles from the airport by a special squadron of Army planes. The Belle itself will be on display at the airport until 7:30 p. m. that evening. On Tuesday the aircraft may be seen between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. Members of the crew will be on hand at the plane to answer questions.

Tickets for admittance to the plane area may be secured from the New England Aviation Cadet Committee quarters, 30 Kilby Street, from 8:30 a. m., to 5:30 p. m., and from Army Recruiting Headquarters, 1065 Commonwealth Avenue, from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Madeleine Carroll And Husband Now Named Hamilton

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 25 (AP)—Madeleine Carroll and her husband, Sterling Hayden, film actors, who sought permission to change their surname so that he, an officer of the Marine Corps, could escape notoriety growing out of Hollywood publicity, will be known henceforth as Mr. and Mrs. John Hamilton.

The actress, appearing at a brief hearing today in Superior Court, where their petition for a change of name was approved by Judge Charles J. McLaughlin, testified that she planned to return to the scren after the war, but her husband would not.

The Court was told that the former screen actor, a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, was unable to secure leave to appear.

Springfield Mayor Rejects Proposal For Military Patrol

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 24 (AP)—Rejecting a Negro attorney's suggestion that he ask for military police patrols here, Acting Mayor J. Albin Anderson held yesterday that police could cope with any local racial outbreaks.

Two Negroes were held for trial meanwhile after an altercation yesterday with two soldiers and a civilian. One Negro was charged with breach of the peace and the other with assault and battery.

"There have been cases of colored people abused and insulted by southern soldiers from Westover Field [near-by Army air base] and tempers get short after a while," Alford Tavernier, the attorney, said in suggesting military police patrols.

The Acting Mayor conferred with Police Chief Raymond P. Gallagher before expressing confidence that the police could handle any possible outbreak here.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cooler

Boston and Vicinity: Continued hot and humid today becoming cooler late tonight; cooler Saturday forenoon; gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine: Continued warm and humid; cooler tonight. Scattered thundershowers this afternoon.

New Hampshire, Vermont: Continued warm and humid; cooler north portion and becoming cooler south portion tonight. Scattered thunderstorms this afternoon and early tonight.

Massachusetts: Continued hot and humid tonight, becoming cooler extreme east portion late tonight: Widely scattered thundershowers tonight.

Connecticut, Rhode Island: Continued hot and humid tonight. Widely scattered thundershowers tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 6:33 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Saturday, 7:00 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

One, Norway Street Boston, Massachusetts

British Mosquito Praised By Czechoslovak Pilot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25—When you're flying a fast British Mosquito bomber across the Ruhr and you see the flash of antiaircraft guns far below, you just open the throttle and by the time the flak bursts you're a safe half-minute "away from there."

That's one reason the sleek, plywood Mosquito bomber is the latest weapon employed by the Royal Air Force for night-fighting and intruder tactics, Karel Kuttelwascher, Czechoslovak flight lieutenant who holds the Allied record for planes shot down at night, told reporters at the Czechoslovak Embassy.

Hearing the young flier, here on invitation of the War Department, quietly describe his adventures with the RAF from the dark days when pessimists expected the fall of Great Britain "within a fortnight" down to the present, it was easy to understand why the Czechoslovakian airmen who escaped to Britain to "fight another day" rank high in United Nations flying circles.

Lieutenant Kuttelwascher, embarking on a tour of American plane factories and air fields in search of an American bomber the equal of the Mosquito, played a part in that entire tactical evolution which first saw the RAF desperately fending off raiders blitzing London, then moving to enemy fields to lie in wait for returning night bombers and finally, with the improvement of Allied prospects, turning to "intruder tactics" and strafing locomotives and lorries all over the continent.

Joined French Force

Escaping to Poland after the occupation of Czechoslovakia, at the outbreak of war he joined the French Air Force, shooting down seven enemy planes. Because he refused to fly against the British in the naval battle of Oran, French authorities placed him under arrest. He speedily escaped and reached Britain via Casablanca in time to help form the first Czechoslovakian flight in the RAF's No. 1 Squadron.

Night-fighting repulse tactics reached their peak on May 10, 1941, when his squadron, previously a day-fighting group, received permission to take off in full moonlight to repel the German blitz against London. They shot down 10 German planes out of 33, a record which still stands. He admitted, ruefully to reporters, that he was not present in this victory, being compelled to spend the night in a London raid shelter. But he holds the Allied record of 16 planes shot down at night, once having destroyed three in four minutes.

Lieutenant Kuttelwascher was the first flier to take one of the then-new Beaufighters equipped with long-range gas tanks over France at night, discover a lit-up enemy airdrome and with a short burst from his guns send a surprised returning bomber crew crashing. This was the beginning of the RAF maneuver of sending fighter planes over the continent to shoot down German bombers returning from Britain. It paid big dividends.

Returning Nazis Attacked

British radio-locator units would trace the direction of the bombers and the Beaufighters would streak out after them. Usually they would discover the German circling a lighted continental airdrome preparing to land. Or sometimes they would fly silently beside the returning bombers, whose crews because of squadron losses would not know whether friend or foe was at hand.

Five minutes of quick action at the field would do the trick, or sometimes the harried, tired Germans would crash-land or run out of gasoline seeking a safe airfield and have to abandon their planes. The best record was made in an attack on 20 German raiders returning from bombing nonmilitary Bath. Six out of the group were shot up in the melee above the lighted airdrome.

When the Nazis abandoned their blitz of Britain, the Czechoslovak flight groups turned to attacks on communications, participating in the shooting up of German locomotives, shipping, trucks and railway yards which has so wrecked Hitler's program for servicing his "fortress" Europe.

Gneisnau Incident

The biggest action for Lieutenant Kuttelwascher and many Czechoslovak pilots came the day the Germans took the battleships Gneisenau. Scharnhorst and the cruiser Prince Eugen through the English Channel in a pea-soup fog. His flight had just returned from a night foray over the continent when the orders came for mobilizing every fighter plane to attack the Germans and their air screen of 200-300 fighters.

Flying low over the waves, this Czechoslovak ace sighted nine destroyers hugging the French coast. Their leader fired a British-type rocket but the RAF pilots were not fooled and went in to attack. Lieutenant Kuttelwascher sent 300 shells from his guns against the leader, smashing the bridge and other installations and was credited with "first class damage."

He has been awarded 14 decorations, nine Czechoslovakian war crosses and medals, two British distinguished Flying Crosses and a French medal. He, in company with all the RAF, will loudly praise the American Flying Fortress; but for across-the-channel forays he swears by the Mosquito, commenting: "If you have to land on the sea, its wood hull might stay afloat long enough for you to take your time launching your rubber boat."

Best of All—It Works!

Wide World

16 Years' Work Curbs Mississippi South of Cairo, Ill.

Sixteen years of work by Army engineers have curbed the flood waters of the Mississippi River south of Cairo, Ill. The last flood below this point was recorded in 1937. Dams, levees, cutoffs, spillways, and overflow areas have alleviated flood dangers. Here is a view of a concrete revetment—the completed paving-and-gravel blanket placed on the bank before paving—at Milliken Bend, La., in November, 1938.

Upper Mississippi Floods Accent Curb Below

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 25 (AP)—The mighty Mississippi River spread devastation through parts of seven states this spring, but along the stretch from Cairo, Ill., to New Orleans, its flood-burdened waters moved placidly—"Old Man River" has been harnessed by United States Army engineers.

There were violent rampages along with the Ohio, Illinois, and other smaller rivers. These, with rivers in Arkansas which pour into the Mississippi below Memphis, caused evacuation of over 50,000 persons, flooded farms, and did other property damage running into millions of dollars.

But the "Father of Waters," which drains the rains and snows from almost a third of the Continent, no longer is a problem south of Cairo, Ill. The sixteen years of work by Army engineers have curbed the river as it sweeps through the valley where the last flood was recorded in 1937.

The average man has shown his faith in the prowess of the engineers. Near the river, thousands of dollars have been invested that formerly never would have been risked there.

Some 3,000,000 persons live safely behind the defenses, Brig. Gen. Max C. Tyler, former Assistant to the Chief of Army Engineers, estimates.

The recent flood in Arkansas and Oklahoma proved how well the engineers had done their job on the Mississippi. Flood waters from three rivers—the St. Francis, the White, and the Arkansas, which had its highest waters in history—swirled down into the great river.

They were little trouble. A few years earlier, the engineers had lowered flood stages on that part of the Mississippi by increasing the capacity of the main leveed channel between the White, Arkansas, and Red Rivers. They had cut off the longer bends and enlarged cross sections by dredging.

The huge flood on the Upper Mississippi also left dwellers on the lower river unperturbed. They felt few effects of the flood.

The ease with which the Mississippi now handles high waters is a far cry from the days of 1927 when "Old Man River" became a swollen, raging monster.

Parts of seven States were submerged that year, some 600,000 persons were driven from their homes, crops, mills and factories were inundated, almost 30,000 square miles were flooded, property damage was estimated at nearly $200,000,000.

So the Federal Government buckled down to a more effective, expansion program of preventing other Mississippi floods. The engineers mapped out an immense flood-control program costing between $650,000,000 and $700,000,000.

The engineers' job is not finished—it never will be. The chains that bind the powerful Mississippi have been forged, but continual work will be necessary to keep them strong.

Senate Rider Rejection Blow to Dies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25—Representative Martin L. Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee on un-American Activities, received the sharpest jolt in his Congressional career yesterday when the Senate again rejected, by a 3 to 1 majority, the so-called "bills of attainder" written as riders to an emergency appropriation bill designed to force three Federal employees off the pay roll as "subversives."

The Senate voted 51 to 17, rejecting the surrender of its conferees on the point and sending the matter back to the House.

The Senate's action puts the matter up again to the House.

A Senate-House deadlock over the rider is in sight, with a $153,000,000 urgently needed deficiency appropriation involved.

Thousands of District of Columbia school teachers and other employees are going unpaid as a result of the dealock, while still more thousands of Federal employees are going without overtime pay which has been voted to them, through failure of the bill to pass.

The whole deadlock hinges on the fate of three Government workers, Robert M. Lovett, Goodwin Watson, and William E. Dodd, Jr., whom the Dies Committee charges with being "crack-pots or subversives." It appears that the ultimate showdown between the Senate and the House over the activities of the Dies Committee is involved in this deadlock.

Conservative and liberal Senators, Democratic and Republican, alike yesterday denounced the procedure under which the Dies Committee had convicted the three men.

The Senate vote was significant: 26 Democrats and 25 Republicans voted against Representative Dies' convictions yesterday; while in favor of his position were 14 Democrats and 3 Republicans.

Some of those who voted for the Dies rider indicated that they felt it was better to sacrifice the three Federal employees than to hold up the whole appropriation bill. This was the position of Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, who personally denounced the House rider.

Other Senators declared the issue is too big to be sacrificed. Like Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, they declared the rider is virtually a "bill of attainder" barred by the Constitution. If Congress is able to discharge Federal employees at will then the system of divided authority between executive and legislative branches of government breaks down.

When the Senate voted on the rider the first time the vote was 69 to 0.

The dispute in the Senate is the latest indication that Mr. Dies may be slipping.

The present House voted to continue funds for the Dies Committee but took the unprecedented action of setting up another review committee under Representative John H. Kerr (D) of North Carolina to consider the Dies charges.

It is the charge of Mr. Dies that the Government employs many so-called "subversives and crackpots" who are either Communists or affiliated with Communists. Mr. Dies has attempted to prove his contention by a method of "guilt-by-association" evidence that accepts hearsay, and by-passes normal judicial evidence used in courts, according to his opponents.

Mr. Dies submitted a list of 29 star "subversives" to the Kerr Committee. The Kerr Committee reviewed six of them, exonerated 3, and condemned Messrs. Lovett, Watson and Dodd.

The House then affixed a "rider" on an appropriation bill declaring that no money from this or any other appropriation should go to pay the salaries of the three.

Many authorities believe this step is unconstitutional. In addition, "legislation by rider" has long since been condemned by authorities.

This is one rider, however, that had a fall.

The House appears to be just as determined to pass the rider. If it insists, a deadlock will ensue.

There is nothing under the Constitution that can end a deadlock between houses. Each house has the right to veto the other, but neither house has the right to impose its will on the other.

Apparently sensing the way the wind lies, Mr. Dies has been turning his attention recently from alleged Communists to the activities of interned Japanese. He has made sensational charges about the Japanese in internment camps and is supporting a campaign to prevent American citizens of Japanese ancestry from being released from the camps on good behavior.

NYA Out Again In Senate Reversal

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 25

The Senate Appropriations Committee voted 13 to 12 yesterday to liquidate the National Youth Administration, reversing a 6-to-5 recommendation of a sub-committee.

Senator Pat McCarran (D), of Nevada, said the action was taken when the committee completed work on a $1,100,000,000 labor-federal security appropriations bill.

Tag-Line Delivered By Mrs. Roosevelt

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—The applauding audience included the President, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and other notables.

Mrs. Roosevelt was there, too—but on the stage, making her debut as an actress.

It happened last Saturday, Producer John Golden disclosed June 23, when he presented "The Army Play by Play," a collection of soldier-written and acted plays, at the President's Hyde Park home.

In one of the sketches, "Button Up Your Lip," a draftee dreams that Myrna Loy visits him. Miss Loy, who made a surprise appearance in the role when it appeared on Broadway last month, was ill and unable to make the Hyde Park performance.

Mrs. Roosevelt offered to take the movie star's role.

As the play neared its end, Mrs. Roosevelt walked on the stage and delivered the tag-line:

"Myrna Loy can't be here. Can't I take her place?"

The curtain was drawn—and the distinguished audience applauded.

Dr. Joseph S. Ames

BALTIMORE, Md., June 25 (AP)—Dr. Joseph S. Ames, who passed on here yesterday, was fourth President of Johns Hopkins University and former Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

For 22 years, he had held the Chairmanship of the Aeronautics organization. President Wilson appointed him to the Committee in 1915, and in 1927 he became Chairman.

He was a student, teacher, and administrator at Johns Hopkins for 52 years.

Dr. Ames was a member of the Baltimore Board of School Commissioners and was President of the Baltimore Country Club for 20 years.

Born in Manchester, Vt., he came to Baltimore when he was 15, and was attracted to Johns Hopkins, then one of the youngest universities in the nation, by an article in a national magazine.

He was well known as an author on various physical subjects, particularly spectroscopy, electrodynamics, and aeronautics. He was consulted frequently by Government officials on ballistics problems.

Einstein to Work for Navy With Ordnance Research

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Prof. Albert Einstein, noted natural scientist, has agreed to work for the United States Navy on several mathematical physical problems in the naval ordnance research field, the Navy said last night.

"His naval assignment will be on a part-time contractual basis and he will continue his association with the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J., where most of his studies in behalf of the Bureau of Ordnance will be undertaken," the Navy said.

FLAKO PIE CRUST

STRAWBERRY PIE. Make a luscious, summertime fresh fruit pie with unrationed strawberries and Flako. Strawberries are now at their peak season. If, owing to war, your grocer hasn't any Flako (or Flakorn) today check with him again tomorrow.

For summer breakfast: cold cereal, fresh fruit, and hot corn muffins made with FLAKORN CORN MUFFIN MIX

Buy U S War Bonds & Stamps

Québec... *for your honeymoon!*

It's out of this world. Unbelievable 17th Century Normandy... with quiet gardens, stone houses, bells that have rung out since Champlain landed in New France. You'll go sightseeing in a calèche or on foot . . . no car is needed here. Golf and tennis near-by. There's every comfort, too...at *Chateau Frontenac*. For reservations: L. R. Hart, 405 Boylston St., Boston, COM. 5656. Special rates for a stay of two weeks or longer, European Plan. Or from $8 a day (Canadian money), American Plan.

All Prices in Canada Government-Controlled

Chateau Frontenac

In Friendly Old Québec

To Church Insurance Committees

Because your fellow church members have entrusted you with the responsibility of adequately protecting their church home from loss by fire, we offer you this counsel . . . In normal times, as a class we find church property quite likely to be underinsured. Moreover, under today's conditions, because replacement values have soared, the difference between church values and the amount of church insurance carried is likely to be dangerously enlarged—your church stands to lose this in case of a bad fire . . . If you have the slightest doubt regarding the adequacy of your protection, drop us a post card asking for an immediate check-up of your insurance at no cost to you—your local Hartford agent will make it promptly.

Don't handle your church insurance on the sad basis of "too little and too late"—write us NOW.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company

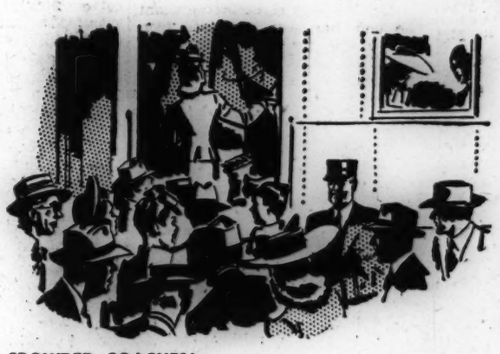
Hartford, Connecticut Founded 1810

Look before you leave!

Consider these possibilities for 4TH OF JULY WEEK-END TRAVEL

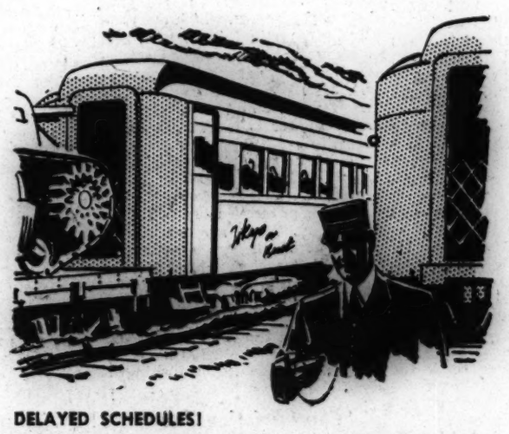
SOLD-OUT SLEEPERS!

Half the Pullmans are transporting troops. The other half are busy with the greatest volume of essential business travel in history. It's hard enough to get space even on ordinary week days. But for the long 4th of July week-end, it's practically impossible.



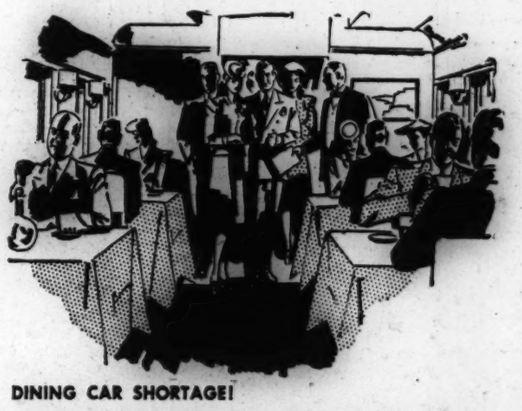
CROWDED COACHES!

Troop movements are also using one out of every three coaches. And the remaining coaches are carrying millions of service men on furlough, harvest hands moving to crop areas, workers going to war jobs, and former motorists who now travel by rail. So with virtually no extra cars or trains available for holiday crowds, the 4th of July week-end prospect is: *standing room only.*



DELAYED SCHEDULES!

Today military and other vital war traffic gets the right of way, even though this sometimes means delaying regular trains. Add on the inevitable delays resulting from the slow loading and unloading of crowded holiday trains. You can see for yourself why many 4th of July travelers may miss their train connections, or arrive late at their destinations.



DINING CAR SHORTAGE!

War has prevented the building of new dining cars to meet today's doubled demand for military and civilian service. So there's some shortage on most days. During the 4th of July week-end, the shortage is apt to be so acute that thousands of travelers may get their meals late, if at all! And passengers during this congested period may do well to carry lunches.

WE'RE SORRY, we can't paint a more promising picture. But we feel it's only fair that you know the facts.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Italians 'Didn't Know' That RAF Was Waiting

There is an Italian pilot today a prisoner in North Africa because the Germans didn't tell him that the British were loaded with fighter planes.

Flight Lieutenant D. H. Fox-Male (rank corresponding to an Army Captain or Navy Lieutenant) of the Royal Air Force recounted this amusing tale in Boston where he is engaged in a week's lecture tour under the auspices of the British Embassy.

According to Lieutenant Fox-Male, who is attached to a fighter plane squadron of the RAF, five Italian torpedo bomber planes suddenly appeared over the Algerian coast flying "display" fashion—wing tip to wing tip—something the RAF would scorn as merely "showing off."

The British fighter planes, Lieutenant Fox-Male said, got "upstairs" in a hurry and when they got through four Italian planes had been shot down.

The Italian pilot of one downed plane, when interrogated by the British intelligence officers, was extremely indignant over his fate, Lieutenant Fox-Male said. This pilot stated that the Germans had told them that there were no fighter planes in Algiers. The Italian said he would not have attempted so "dangerous" a mission had he known about the fighters.

Another Instance

The Lieutenant cited another instance of a German mistake in judgment which served to emphasize the conservative manner in which the British estimate the losses of their enemy. On their first day in Algiers, he stated, the British fighters were alerted when 40 enemy bombers were reported approaching. The Germans, he said, did not realize that the British had a fighter plane cover.

Consequently, when the German bombers arrived the British were already "upstairs" and waiting for them. According to the British they estimated the German losses as 12 destroyed, 10 probably destroyed, and 14 planes damaged. There were no losses by the British.

Several days later, he continued, a German pilot who was shot down told the British that 35 of the 40 planes that had started out on the previous bombing raid had failed to return.

The American Air Force now uses the RAF method of scoring enemy losses, Lieutenant Fox-Male said. The official count is generally lower than the actual count of losses in a battle, the Lieutenant said. "In every large battle for every machine seen to crash there are probably one or two which don't get home," he said.

Invariably talk switched around, as it will, to comparisons between British and American planes. The Lieutenant snorted when someone asked which plane he thought was the "best" plane of them all. He indicated that he fancied the Spitfire, with which he was familiar. "There is no best," he replied. He pointed out that both the land and sea air service both ask manufacturers for specialized types of fighter craft. "These are designed for one duty and carry that out extremely well," he added.

Five Categories

The Lieutenant put fighter aircraft into five use categories:

1. Fighter against fighter, matching performance categories of the enemy to preserve air equality.

2. Fighter against bomber, in missions in which fighters protect their own bombers and attempt to down the enemy bombers.

3. High altitude fighters, for protection of high altitude bombing missions and defense against enemy fighters.

4. Army co-operation fighters, for reconnaissance and strafing missions.

5. Tank buster fighters, for specialized missions against mechanized ground forces.

He further pointed out that air operations in Europe and Africa are designed to take advantage of specialized types of planes.

The American and Royal Air Forces are now combined into a Mediterranean Air Force under the command of Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur W. Tedder, he said. These are divided into two units, the Strategical Air Force and the Tactical Air Force. The former unit carries out the long-range, both as to time and distance, bombing raids upon Germany's production. The Tactical Force is a fighter-bomber unit in the fighting area itself combining some of its operations with the ground forces.

Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, Commander in Chief of the American Air Forces in North Africa, he pointed out, heads all the American units in this combined operation.

Women of Two World Wars

By a Staff Photographer

Finale of the Singing Pageant

This pageant is run twice daily at the Four Freedoms War Bond Show at Filene's store. At left is Helen Virginia Meyer, who produced the pageant and who does the commentating.

Situation on Food Assures Sunday Feast for Vegetarians

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Vegetarians and those with no cars to burn precious "gas" should do well this week end. They can really "go to town."

Others will find the going tough. Beef continues scarce. Veal and lamb are in the same category. About the only meats which today join with fresh vegetables in the "plenjiful" class are smoked and processed pork products.

Only a few weeks ago, it seems, salt pork for beans and sliced bacon for breakfast were among the "nonexistent" items. Today, counters in some meat markets were stacked high with slabs of salt pork. And strips of bacon by the thousands went begging at eight points a pound.

Are Unloading

The reasons: Packers, anticipating possible roll backs on smoked pork products, are unloading in much the same manner as the creameries unload their stocks of butter just prior to the roll backs on that particular commodity. From the consumer angle—well, housewives are just not parting with eight precious red points for what they consider a breakfast luxury meat. They prefer to use their points for "dinner meats"—if they can find them.

Speaking of points, consumers should give particular attention to the red stamps during the next five days. Almost anything can happen. But one thing is sure. Barring a last-minute change, all of June's red stamps —"J" through "N"—will expire next Wednesday, June 30. Since meat is generally scarce in the markets the first three days of the week, this means that, if consumers hope to "cash in" on these stamps, they better do it this week.

A tour of Greater Boston markets this morning found business generally brisk despite the extreme heat. Fresh vegetables—the makings of deliciously cool and inviting salads—were to be found in abundance, and were going well.

Meat Supplies

On the other hand, meat supplies were "spotty." Some markets had fairly plentiful supplies. A large Dorchester super-market displayed quantities of beef, lamb, hams galore, bacon strips by the mile, some poultry, a few turkeys —and platters of ox tails at one point a pound.

Storekeepers in other sections were not all so fortunate in having plentiful supplies of meat, although high-quality local-grown vegetables were heaped up in large quantities.

Some other one-time scarce commodities are back—notably butter and potatoes. While butter shipments are still below normal, most stores had some on hand today and potato buying lineups have disappeared.

"It's a strange thing about some of these things," commented one chain-store proprietor, who—like so many patriotic grocers—is trying his best to keep up with the rapidly changing food picture. "A few weeks ago, you remember, they cut point values on prunes, and then removed them entirely from rationing.

"Well, today, we haven't a prune in the place. And we can't get them."

Four Consuls To Speak At War Bond Sale

Four United Nations representatives are scheduled to discuss the "Four Freedoms" at the Four Freedoms War Bond Show on Saturday at Filene's, as committee officials today estimated that smaller denomination war bond sales would crowd the $1,000,000 mark on the closing day.

Antonio Bruzon, Consul of Cuba; Alexis S. Liatis, Consul of Greece; J. Ae. van Panhuys, Consul of the Netherlands, and Bjarne Ursin, Consul of Norway, are scheduled to speak beginning at noon, talks which are also to be radiocast by WBZ at 12:15 p. m. Some of these officials are to give first-hand information on life in their countries, which at the moment lack all of the "four freedoms" under Nazi occupation.

Musical entertainment will be provided by the Bob Fuller sing group, now appearing locally, and a Russian folk carnival, with native music and dancing, contributed by a group including Ruth Craye, winner of the National Federation of Music Clubs Young Artists Scholarship.

Wives of two fighting generals, Mrs. George Patton and Mrs. Mark Clark, and Rear Admiral R. A. Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District, gave short addresses during today's program at noon.

N. E. Telephone Pension Plan Is Declared Menaced by FCC

Employees of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company are pension-conscious, and "apprehensive in these uncertain times" lest a change in the Company's setup may result in cancellation of the pension plan, the total cost of which is borne by the Telephone Company.

This, in effect, was the testimony submitted today at a hearing before a three-judge Federal Court on the petition of the Company for a preliminary injunction suspending an order of the Federal Communications Commission. The order would disallow about one-third of the $2,957,143 which the Company paid into its pension fund in 1942 and charged against its current expense.

Judges Calvert Magruder, Senior Judge of the U. S. Court of Appeals; Francis J. W. Ford; and Arthur W. Healey, both of the U. S. District Court, presided at the hearing, the result of which may affect the pension program of all companies associated with the American Telephone and Telegraph system throughout the United States. The question is expected to be taken under advisement by the Court after the reception of testimony is concluded.

Three Labor organizations were represented by counsel at the hearing today—The International Brotherhood of Telephone Workers; the National Federation of Telephone Workers, and the New England Federation of Telephone Operators. Attorneys representing these organizations told the Court that many of the employees have been in service a long time and were strongly apprehensive that the pension plan is in danger, although the FCC says that it won't make any difference to the employees if part of the cost is charged to "surplus." The attorneys claimed that it would change the picture and endanger the pension plan as the State could then tax "surplus" income or the stockholders could demand a distribution of dividends.

The FCC order was seen as one step in a general plan to reduce expenses of the Company in order that rates might be reduced, according to counsel for the National Federation of Telephone Workers, with a membership of between 135,000 and 150,000.

"Our necks may be put on the block so that rates may be lowered. This represents the first encroachment on the pension rate. It may lead to the Commission wanting power to cut wages to further reduce rates," the attorney declared.

The FCC ruled that $998,874 out of the $2,957,143 should not be classified as current expense, but it should be charged against prior years. The Commission held that if the fund were considered as a current expense in rate proceedings it would tend to increase telephone rate schedules.

Contention of the Telephone Company is that the FCC order was "arbitrary, capricious, and contrary to law," and would jeopardize the continuation of the pension plan which was adopted in 1913. The company holds that the pension plan, which is paid for wholly by the company, is a necessary part of the public service to provide retirement of superannuated employees. Such a system is needed to keep up efficiency, the company maintains. The company now has a fund of $22,173,439 set aside for the payment of pensions which are paid on the basis of 1 per cent of the average pay for the last 10 years of employment.

Six Negro Seamen Given Haven in Jail After Maine Fracas

PORTLAND, Maine, June 25 (AP) —Six Negro seamen were given haven in Portland police headquarters cells early today after several of them requested police protection during a quarrel involving Negro and white crew members of a cargo ship docked here.

Police said that after two Negroes and a white man of the crew had been involved in a fracas that resulted in the arrest of the Negoes, a score of white seamen armed with improvised weapons lined the rail of the docked vessel and threatened the six Negroes who were about to board it. The six were taken to police headquarters as a move to avert further trouble and were released later.

Joseph Green and Clarence Neal, Negroes, were convicted in municipal court of assaulting Maurice Norris, white, and sentenced to 60 days in jail each. The alleged assault followed, Mr. Norris told police, after his request that Messrs. Green and Neal stop playing a phonograph in their cabin. He said it was "too loud and noisy."

Monitor News Radiocasts

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor News Review of the Week" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 9 p. m., WMUR, 1340kc.

Grove Case Retrial Is Set To Open July 1

Retrial of the five defendants charged with conspiracy to violate Boston's building laws in connection with certain Cocoanut Grove alterations has been set for next Thursday, July 1, by Chief Justice John P. Higgins of the Superior Court at the request of the Attorney General's office.

A mistrial was declared by Judge Edward T. Broadhurst in the case yesterday. Whether Judge Broadhurst will be the presiding Judge in the new trial Chief Justice Hughes didn't say but a new jury will be impanelled to hear the evidence.

The Judge's announcement of a mistrial came suddenly and without explanation late yesterday afternoon. All the Judge said was:

"The court very much regrets to announce that because of an incident shortly before 2 p. m., not involving any party or counsel, the court is constrained to declare a mistrial."

On trial were Samuel Rudnick, building contractor; Reuben Bodenhorn, designer of the club; James Welansky, manager of the Grove at the time of the fire; David Gilbert, foreman for Mr. Rudnick, and Theodore Eldracher, building inspector.

According to Court House reporters a jury member was seen conversing with a State witness during the afternoon recess. One of the defense counsel, spotting the two talking, called them to the attention of two witnesses. The charge then was taken to Judge Broadhurst who held a lengthy consultation with both defense counsels and prosecuting attorneys.

Announcement of the mistrial came shortly thereafter.

Candy to Capacitors

From candy to capacitors, peppermint sticks to potentiometers, is the course of the change in the New England Confectionery Company's production which was viewed last night on a specially prepared sound film by company executives and supervisors at Smith House, Cambridge. The film, "Necco on the March," depicts the changeover from candy making—which still continues, however—to the making of electronic capacitators, transformers and potentiometers, in certain parts of the plant on Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge.

Veterans Seek 'Facts' on Shortages

BROCKTON, Mass., June 25 (AP) —A resolution calling upon Congress and the Federal Government "to disentangle themselves from the long-haired professors" and give the people of New England "the real facts" on gasoline, fuel, and food shortages was prepared for presentation today to the 23d State Encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The Resolutions Committee said another resolve calling upon all the members to work for reinstatement of beano—a numbers game—in Massachusetts would be submitted to convention delegates. Beano was recently banned by an emergency act of Governor Saltonstall after the Legislature had voted to repeal the Act which legalized it.

Delegates indicated that the beano resolution would receive "rousing support." They said that the game had been operated to defray the expense of considerable of the charity work carried on by the organization. Many of the delegates added that the V. F. W. were "asleep" when the law was repealed.

The keynote of the encampment, organization leaders said, would be a call for unified activity to hold all present veterans' benefits and to extend them to veterans of the present war.

The session was called to order by William F. Hallisey, Commander of the Brockton Post. The Senior Vice-Commander conducted the opening session in the absence of Commander John E. Lee, who was presenting diplomas at a Boston school graduation.

The V. F. W. Auxiliary meeting was convened by Mrs. Katherine M. Kelley of Cambridge, who was presented with a cascade bouquet of dollar bills.

A resolution asking that the veterans open membership to women was ready for action.

Objector Protests

WEST CAMPTON, N. H., June 25 (AP)—Corbett Bishop, the conscientious objector who grew a beard and went on a 21-day fast in sympathy for Mohandas Gandhi last winter, has shaved off the beard and started another fast in protest against "forced labor."

The West New York, N. J., bookseller, assigned to a conscientious objectors' camp here, said in a statement: "Assignees are required to work for the United States Government, without compensation, in violation of their constitutional and moral rights as citizens and free men."

ODT Deflates Maine Gas Hope

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Led to believe by the Office of Defense Transportation that there were stores of gasoline available to Maine if certain legal barriers to transporting it were removed, Gov. Sumner Sewall paid a flying visit here June 24—to learn it was a false alarm.

Governor Sewall and members of the Maine delegation in Congress said they had been informed by ODT that the State could get 240,000 gallons of gasoline daily for the next 30 to 60 days, through tanker shipments to Portland.

So Senators Ralph O. Brewster (R) and Wallace H. White, Jr. (R), and Representatives Margaret Chase Smith (R), Frank Fellows (R) and Robert Hale (R) wired the Governor at Columbus, Ohio, to stop here and give the ODT the releases needed to truck the gasoline from Portland to potato-growing Aroostook County and stranded shipyard workers.

The group met June 24 with Joseph B. Eastman, ODT Director, who announced there was no such supply of gasoline available, Senator Brewster said.

The Governor and the congressional delegation made this statement:

"It developed that Mr. Eastman's office was mistaken about the availability of additional gasoline for Maine. Unfortunately no such gasoline is available."

Coal Settlement Demanded By Bay State Industries

The Associated Industries of Massachusetts today protested that the settlement of the coal-mine strike "is no settlement at all and does not carry out the directive of the War Labor Board." In a statement sent to the Massachusetts Delegation in Congress, the A. I. M. urged that "this muddling be stopped before factory after factory throughout the State is forced to stop munitions manufacturing due to a fuel shortage."

Text of the statement follows:

"The Industries in studying their coal reserves, which are usually built up in this quarter, feel strongly that the so-called settlement is merely another truce until Oct. 31st. Without a contract between miners and operators, the entire matter is left in a state of turmoil.

"Having agreed to accept in full the directive of the War Labor Board, the owners are entitled to have the properties back in their possession. They are now being kept out of possession and management by the refusal of the United Mine Workers to accept the directive of the War Labor Board.

"Reports from the coal fields indicate that the miners are not satisfied with the situation as it stands and are not returning to work promptly. In fact, as of yesterday, nearly half the miners were still out. As a consequence of this and previous idleness, an acute shortage will result within the next four months.

"The statement accredited to the President that he would ask Congress to enact a law bringing into the armed forces men on strike, up to 65 years of age, provides no effective remedy. It would not affect John L. Lewis or any member of his Policy Committee because they are not employees of the coal companies but of the United Mine Workers Union. They are the men who are making the decisions for the miners. Furthermore, drafting miners from the mines because of strikes would only make a bad manpower situation worse and would be bound to result in less coal being mined.

"The welfare of the American people and the success of the war effort demand that this situation be settled now, once and for all. Congress should see to it tat the United Mine Workers accept the directive of the War Labor Board as the coal operators have accepted it. Otherwise, i the present policy is continued, permitting labor to defy authority so that mines and industries must be taken over, the eventual result will be complete industrial chaos."

LOWER PRICED!

Natural cinnamon is now very scarce and quite expensive. Slade's Imitation Cinnamon costs much less, and thousands of housewives who have tried it are enthusiastic about it. You can be sure it's good because it's made by Slade's — purveyors for 116 years of only the best in spices. 3 oz. cartons. At your grocer's now.

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Buy War Bonds—Keep It Up

Enriched AND Sliced!

LONG LOAF or OLDE STYLE BREAD

Evenly sliced for better toast and sandwiches. You'll like their fine, even texture. It's not intioned - eat all you want.

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● The popular Good Luck Jar Rubber is now in a class with tires. But our special wartime Bull Dog brand is of excellent quality—as fine a jar rubber as can now be made—and will prove satisfactory for all processes of home canning if used promptly. You can safely buy Bull Dog Jar Rubbers. Owing to conditions under which we are operating, we regret we cannot accept direct orders this season.

SEND FOR TEXTBOOK

Our popular Home Canners' Textbook. Complete. Reliable. 64 pages of recipes, new methods, etc. With free supply of 12 dozen canning labels. All for 15¢.

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FAST · EASY · EFFICIENT
RED CAP CLEANER
WIND-O-WASH
Takes the least possible effort, with wonderful results.
AT YOUR GROCER'S

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, June 26
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, June 27

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1150kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.61 meg., 31 m.

London—4:15 p. m.—"The War on Land." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—5:58 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—Marching On. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Melbourne—7:35 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG6, 15.32 meg., 19.6 m.

Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. YVARN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.

Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31m.

London—8:00 p. m.—World Affairs: Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Starlight. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ8, 9.68 meg., 41 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRX, 9.60 meg., 30.9 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"Mi Cara Mitad." Spanish comedy. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p.m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Music.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Vesper Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Charles Dant's Orch.
6:15 p. m.—Melodie Strings; News.
6:30 p. m.—Nan Merriman's Orch.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News: Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orch.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, News.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.

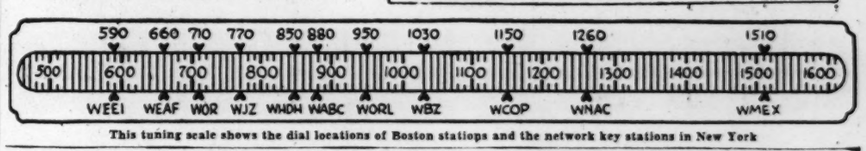
W43B, Boston, (44.3me), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—Telegraphic Reports: Pittsburgh-Cincinnati Baseball.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr. News.
7:15 p. m.—Yankee Starlets, songs.
7:30 p. m.—Navy School of Music.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—Forty Fighting Congressmen.
8:30 p. m.—"Sherlock Holmes," with Basil Rathbone; Sports.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Double or Nothing," John Reed King, m. c.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Ruby Newman's Orch.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p.m.—George Hamilton's Orch.
11:00 p. m.—News Services.
11:15 p.m.—Ted Pio Rito's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—Bob Stanley's Orch.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Telegraphic reports:	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News Service	Waltz Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Pittsburgh at Cincinnati baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Do You Know Answ'r	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"		Bobby Byrne's Orch.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Telegraphic reports:	Teddy Powell's Orch.
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Pittsburgh at Cincinnati baseball game	Raymond Scott's Orch.
4:15	Reporter: News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.		Tony Pastor's Orch.
4:30	"Those With Us";	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Telegraphic reports:	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
4:45	Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound"; sk.	"Young Widder Brown"	Pittsburgh-Cincinnati	Harold Grant's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Benny Goodman's Orch.
5:15	Date Book: Follies.	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Highway Patrol"; dr.	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports News
6:15	Today at Duncans'	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby Recordings	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Musical program	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	'Our Secret Weapon'	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	"The Yankee Starlets"	Richard Salinger, news.
7:30	'Easy Aces'; comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	The Answer Man: quiz	Navy School of Music	Bing Crosby, songs
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Navy School of Music	"Excursions in Science"
8:00	Kate Smith Show:	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	'Sizing Up the News"	'Songs of Your Heart";
8:15	songs; Ralph Edm.	"Parker Family"; drama	Graham; F. Black's Or.	'40 Fighting Congr'ssm'n'	"Songs of Your Heart";
8:30	"Adventures of the	'Waves of Melody'; U. S.	'Hit Parade'; Mark War-	"Sherlock Holmes" with	Todd Grant, news
8:45	Thin Man"; News	Navy (WAVES) Progrm	now's Orch.; soloists	Basil Rathbone; Sports	Dr. H. Nathan: music talk
9:00	Playhouse "This	"Gang Busters"; sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Chopin:
9:15	Thing Called Love"	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Munn: Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	Ballads
9:30	"That Brewster	Richard Himber's Orch.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; quiz	Classical Album: Chopin:
9:45	Boy"; com. serial	Orchestra; Narration	quiz show: Art Baker	show: J. R. King, m. c.	Ballads
10:00	"Caravan"; Bing	J. W. Vandercook, news	Tommy Riggs and Betty	John B Hughes, news.	News; Defense Talk
10:15	Crosby & Co.; Joe	Gracie Fields, songs	Lou; music; guest.	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	E. Brown, comedian	Music of the Masters	Sports Newsreel; guest	Paul Schubert, news.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	Music of the Masters	Elmer Davis, comments	Musical Roundup	Victory Night Watch
11:00	News; Cecil Brown.	Dance Orchestras	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:15	Jack Edwards' Or.	Harry Green's Orchestra	'What Can I Do?: drama	Ted Fio Rito's Orch.	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
11:30	Broadway Bandbox:	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Music Without Words:	Day's End: music
11:45	Frank Sinatra: or.	Stars in Revue	Music You Want	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Talk	Newscast	Dress Parade; band	News; Services	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Bandbox	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Spike Jones' Orchestra	"Good Morning"; talk	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World	News Roundup	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Musical Reveille	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Air Express Music	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Musical Clock	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue,	"Breakfast Club"	"As You Like It"	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Music of Yesterday	"Breakfast Club"	"As You Like It"; News	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Dave Rose's Orchestra	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45	Market Basket	"Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	"Musical Roundup"	Studio speaker
10:00	"Youth on Parade";	Musical Highlights	NBC String Quartet	News; Rainbow House;	Newspaper Boys' Clubs.
10:15	music; drama	Legion Auxiliary Talk	NBC String Quartet	juvenile program with	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Army Relief Letter.	Fishermen's Program	South American Way	Bob Emery	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Gardener's Chat;	Fishermen's Program	Shorty and Sue	Rainbow House	Mason
11:00	News; "Let's Pre-	Children's Game Parade;	Dramatic sketch	News Roundup	Adele Bailey, stories
11:15	tend"; Nila Mack.	quiz show	Dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Melody for Mediation
11:30	"Fashions in Ra-	Dance music	Coast Guard on Parade	Babe Rhodes Orchestra	Joe Rubin's Discoveries.
11:45	tions"; Billie Burke	Dance music	Coast Guard on Parade	Babe Rhodes Orchestra	News report
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	dramatization	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer's Time	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Star Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News Service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour: talk; music	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Country Journal	Air Express Music	Beverly Mahr, songs	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15	Country Journal	Uncle Sam: drama	Melodies for Strings	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Council for Democracy.
1:30	News Service	Sunny Days: musicale	All Out for Victory	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45	Treasury Parade	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Parade of Bands
2:00	News: Serenade	'N. E. Sector on the Air':	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	from Buffalo	All - Soldier Program;	Roy Shield and Company	Yankees baseball game	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	Spirit of '43	Band; Drama; Guests;	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Spirit of '43	Speakers	Harold Fleming, talk	Yankees baseball game	News Service
3:00	Wendell Willkie, on	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Air Force Military Band	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Of Men and Books	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Air Force Military Band	Yankees baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30	F. O. B. Detroit	'George Hicks Reporting'	News; "Gardner Salute"	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
3:45	F. O. B Detroit	"Little Show"	Saturday Serenade	Yankees baseball game	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
4:00	Report from London	Saturday Concert: Herta	Matinee in Rhythm	Paul Martell's Orchestra	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
4:15	Sports Program	Glas; Mario Berinin;	Sports program	Sports program	Ella Fitzgerald, songs
4:30	United We Stand	Robert Stolz, conductor	Minstrel Melodies	Brazilian Parade: music;	Sam Donahue's Orch.
4:45	United We Stand	Newscast	Minstrel Melodies	drama; soloist; guests	Shep Field's Orchestra
5:00	Parade of Mayors	Saturday Afternoon	'Not for Glory'; Q. C. D.	Sports program	Glen Gray's Orchestra
5:15	Parade of Mayors	Revue: Horace Heidt's	drama; James Landis	Sports Matinee	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
5:30	"Vacation Travel";	Orchestra	Helen & Mary Hayes; dr.	Sports Matinee	Al Donahue's Orchestra
5:45	Bill Eliot, songs	Sol Lewis, County Editor	Adventures in Research	Elmer Davis, comments	News Service
6:00	News Comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	Glen Miller Or.	Newscast	Garden Gossip; speaker	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	and soldier talent	A Templeton: 'Marches'	"Adventures of Nero	William Ewing, talk	News; Music Interlude
6:45	News Comments	Concert Strings	Wolfe"; drama	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Message of Israel	"For This We Fight";	American Eagle Club in	"March to Victory"
7:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Message of Israel	Postwar Planning; g'sts	London: variety progrm	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk: "Thanks	Message of Israel	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Ann Nigro, pianist
7:45	to the Yanks"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Fred Lane, news	Lily Pons, songs
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose";	Treasury Star Parade	Religious program
8:15	Crumit quiz	Boston "Pops" Orch.,	comedy serial	Volney Hurd, news	Religious program
8:30	Hobby Lobby	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	Truth or Consequences;	Cleveland Summer Orch.,	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	Boston "Pops" Orch.,	Ralph Edwards, cond.	Rudolph Ringwall, cond.	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	National Barn Dance:	Theater: Marion Claire;	Classical Album: De-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Ray Rich, news	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Attilio Bazziore; tenor;	Falla: Spanish Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Benny Goodman's Orch.	"Can You Top This";	drama; Henry Weber's	Classical Album: De-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orchestra; Music	comedy quiz	Orch.; chorus; speakers	Falla: Spanish Album
10:00	Serenade"; music	John Vandercook, news	"Million Dollar Band";	John B Hughes, news	News Service
10:15	Groucho Marx; Vir.	Harry Green's Orchestra	Joe Venuti, cond.	"Saturday Night Bond-	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	O'Brien; D. Dickson	Stars in Revue	Newsreel of the Air	wagon"; variety drama	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	Here Comes the Band	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:00	News; Major Eliot	Dance orchestras	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Fats Waller's Orchestra.
11:15	Rideout; Jack Ed-	Newscast	What Can I Do? drama.	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.	Glen Miller's Orchestra.
11:30	wards' Or.; Master	Fishermen's Program

Defective Leadership Hit At N. E. Council Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 25—A warning against the folly of talking about restraints "when we ought to be discussing responsibilities" in an hour of national crisis was voiced today by Edward E. Chase, President of the New England Council, as a keynote to the Council's 71st Quarterly Meeting being held today and tomorrow at the New Ocean House.

Some 200 New England business leaders and public officials heard Mr. Chase plead for re-examination of our ideas of leadership. "If the principles of leadership were carefully examined in the light of history," he declared, "I believe that we should discover that there is nothing the matter with our form of government or with our system of free enterprise which cannot be traced to a violation of the principles of organization, to defective leadership."

He termed it folly to "suppose that we can win peace for the world unless during the war we can restore the foundations of peace and amity and unity here at home," and he asserted that the great question of the day is "whether necessary restraints can be attained through self-discipline or must be imposed."

Leadership

"The current view of leadership," he declared, "running strongly toward the dramatic fuehrer conception, is one of the great illusions of our time. We have been looking for our leaders at too great a distance."

J. C. Richdale, another speaker at today's sessions, told the gathering that the present outlook for New England in the fuel oil picture is not good. Mr. Richdale, chairman of the Council's Liquid Fuel Committee and Vice-President and General Manager of the Colonial Beacon Oil Company, has until recently been optimistic about prospects of getting sufficient fuel oil in this area before winter to take care of New England's needs.

Today, however, he pointed out that "we have been through three months of good transportation weather without any build-up of our inventories."

He suggested that the best program for bringing the largest possible volume of oil here now "would seem to be to let the New York - Philadelphia - Connecticut area be supplied by the pipelines and release to the rest of New England the tank cars that were used heretofore to supply those areas."

Freight Rates

The Council heard Henry E. Foley, of the New England Governors' Freight Rate Committee, decry the attempt of the Southern States to force uniform freight rates. The rate differentials, he said, were established to meet differing economic needs of North and South. "In the South, for example," he explained, "where raw material sources predominate and where economic existence has depended on their development, a far greater proportion of traffic moves on commodity rates, and costs of movement have been and are appreciably lower than in the North." He declared, moreover, that taking into account both class and commodity rates, it is not true that rates in the South are higher than those in the North.

He urged the council to cooperate with the New England Governors "in resisting pending efforts which, if successful, can only further impair and ultimately destroy northern industry."

Richard L. Bowditch, chairman of the Council's Solid Fuels Committee and President of C. H. Sprague and Sons Co., Boston coal firm, told the Council that the coal situation in the nation today is chaotic.

"The situation at the mines is deplorable," he said. "The confusion which comes from government sources to an already overconfused public mind is intolerable."

"The fuel situation in New England will become absolutely impossible if the authorities institute rationing," Mr. Bowditch continued. "The balancing of mine production will be thrown out of gear and the transportation system will be snarled up. What a terrible calamity it would be for the people of New England to be told that they must ration solid fuels after being urged to convert from oil to coal."

Registration of Autos Drops

Almost 13 out of every 100 automobiles in Massachusetts have been forced off the roads in the last year by gasoline rationing and other wartime restrictions, the Massachusetts Automobile Dealers Association reported today.

This estimate was part of a nation-wide study of gasoline conservation efforts which disclosed a 40 per cent reduction in car registrations in Virginia, a 33 per cent drop in North Dakota and an 18 per cent reduction in the District of Columbia. Massachusetts is ninth in the list of states struck hardest by gasoline rationing.

The Association figured that there were 2,500,000 fewer cars on the nation's roads today than a year ago because of war restrictions. This number is about in line with cars normally junked in every peacetime year. But in those years, the cars were replaced by new ones.

Less than 400,000 cars have been sold to the public, the Association estimated, since the government freeze order of Jan. 2, 1942. At the current rate of car-use decline, the Association predicted that there would be only about 24,000,000 cars on the road at the end of this year, as compared with more than 28,600,000 on the last day of 1941.

Massachusetts had 654,711 registrations as of May 1, 1943, against 749,935 on May 1 one year ago, the Association concluded.

Car registration changes in the states studied were as follows:

State	May 1 1942	May 1 1943	% Change
Arkansas	191,371	177,349	— 7.3
Colorado	288,180	247,394	—14.2
Connecticut	419,080	382,305	— 8.8
Delaware	57,166	54,846	— 4.1
Dis. of Col.	124,660	101,445	—17.8
Florida	390,360	335,174	—14.1
Illinois	1,896,696	1,313,012	— 1.8
Indiana	766,590	720,101	— 6.1
Iowa	623,551	575,770	— 7.3
Kansas	439,176	414,504	— 5.6
Maryland	359,059	335,924	— 6.4
Massachusetts	749,935	654,711	—12.7
Michigan	1,427,121	1,348,875	— 5.5
Minnesota	703,738	646,926	— 8.3
Missouri	708,814	658,090	— 7.2
Montana	115,068	103,547	—10.0
Nevada	32,761	28,909	—11.8
New Jersey	875,158	751,722	—14.1
New Mexico	74,031	67,337	— 9.0
North Dakota	115,480	76,727	—33.5
Oklahoma	419,891	376,094	—10.4
Oregon	350,750	343,839	— 2.0
Pennsylvania	1,723,741	1,461,663	—15.2
Rhode Island	151,667	132,601	—12.6
South Carolina	282,526	263,846	— 6.6
Texas	685,471	723,290	+ 5.6
Utah	108,427	111,202	+ 2.6
Vermont	67,993	58,869	—13.4
Virginia	301,030	178,735	—40.6
Washington	480,407	466,992	— 2.8
Wyoming	57,193	53,779	— 6.0
Total	14,689,070	13,167,385	—10.4

Motorists Face Penalty

Registrations of 31 Chicopee and 34 Lancaster motorists will be suspended in 30 days unless the car owners pay their excise tax in the meantime, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin declared today.

GO BOSTON CAB
THE DELUXE WAY
Too many accept public convenience as a matter of fact. Many, too, discriminate and accept only a Boston Cab.

5010 KENmore 5010

THEY BUILT THIRTEEN SHIPS IN 365 DAYS

In the last war, it took a year to build 13 ships. Today, we can turn one out in 4 days! And, just as times have changed methods of production, so it has affected fire insurance coverage, too. A policy issued before the war can be hopelessly outdated now. Are you adequately covered for wartime? Before renewing, investigate Quincy Mutual. For 92 years, this company has paid all claims promptly, never assessed a policy, always passed on savings as high as 20%. All policies now being issued are non-assessable, and there are agents everywhere in New England to serve you. See yours now.

QUINCY MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
FOUNDED 1851
Quincy, Massachusetts

SAVE FOR WAR BONDS TO SAVE AMERICA!

A Farm on the Seashore

Cape Cod Charm in East Harwich

There are 10½ acres of it here, surrounding this dwelling of eight rooms, two baths, and garage. This is the type of place that families are buying in wartime for postwar retirement or for all-year use when air travel makes it possible to live on the Cape and commute to the office 50 or 100 miles away.

Call of Cape Cod Heard by Vacationists

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"So you're going to the Cape this summer?"

"Why not? I can get a place within walking distance of everything I will need for recreation and summer living. And no one has yet rationed Cape Cod's salt-sea breezes and miles of sandy beaches."

That's the prevailing answer to a popular question sounding throughout New England these days as resort seasons open and motorists look longingly at beach catalogues and sadly at empty gasoline tanks. Along with the inherent urge of New Englanders to "go places" even if they must use the bus and the railroad, there are varied reasons for optimism on Cape Cod for a summer season boom this year.

Reports from this isolated locale of summer homes and seashore rentals indicate that:

1. The natives have planted extensive Victory Gardens to take care of summer visitors.

2. Few short-time visitors will find their way across the Canal, but properties usually rented to them are already well absorbed by the military stationed in all parts of the Cape.

3. Most of the real estate brokers anticipate a banner season this year, although they yearn for the days when the "Cape will be the Cape once more, and not a barracks for the Army."

Population Jumps

Ordinarily the Cape's population increases between June 15 and Sept. 15 from a normal 32,000 people to more than 200,000, when real estate operators manage to make up for their idle moments of the past winter. But according to one director of the Cape Cod Board of Realtors, it would be hard to find a broker on the Cape who has been "in the red" at all during the last two years.

"I couldn't show you four places for rent within my district at the moment," said this director who covered the area 15 miles to the north and south of Falmouth. While I was in his office, two soldiers entered.

"We're interested in finding some rooms for rent," they said.

"I know," the director answered, "you and a million others."

That incident illustrates conditions in most communities within 50 miles of Camp Edwards. Russtic, charming Falmouth itself, is a "soldiers' town" today. They're everywhere, giving retail stores, realtors and recreational facilities the fuel of a wartime boom.

"There is no normal business . . . it's all soldier business," said one Buzzards Bay broker. He charged the "silly" gasoline rationing program "not the war effort" with causing the "disastrous results upon normal business."

Food No Problem

Food is, as yet, no problem on the Cape. There seemed to be a plentiful supply of almost everything. And with the shortage of gasoline, the Cape people feel that their resort offers something to the visitor in facilities of all types within easy walking distance of available properties. "Centralized" recreation has always been a popular Cape expression.

During the last six months a wartime urge to prepare for the peace was visible here in the sale of many fine homes to families whose children have gone into the armed services and to business men who plan to retire when the war is over.

"Thousands of men are planning to retire after this war," said Howard R. Sullivan, President of the Cape Board of Realtors. "These people are looking for farms and estates to go to when the time comes. And air travel will enable business men to live 50 to 100 miles from their work and commute nightly to such places as Cape Cod from Boston and New York. Hence, families with postwar vision are in the market for Cape Cod homes now."

Long, heavily laden trains are already rolling into the Cape with summer visitors who have in the past used their automobiles to reach their summer homes. War restrictions have not encouraged people to visit the Cape, but neither have they discouraged the determined traveler. Places like Falmouth and Hyannis being overtaxed by the military, the summer visitors are favoring other sections of the Cape.

Crowded Trains

Routine services like milk deliveries, laundry pickups and grocery deliveries are curtailed but proceeding satisfactorily, accordingly to a Centerville authority. Small farms and small homes with enough ground to grow substantial gardens are in strong demand both for rentals and for sales. Camp Edwards is said by the Centerville authority to have brought billions of dollars to the Cape and pulled many small businessmen "out of the red."

One Chatham realtor said food costs were higher than they should be, especially for fish. "Just why fish, even the common cod, should be so high in price is beyond me," he said, "when it comes right out of the waters here." He said the property owners were rapidly becoming used to the presence of military forces everywhere, although the wartime atmosphere is not conducive to the recreational urge.

Here and there are found complaints that members of the armed forces are not as careful with leased properties as they might be. And there are some who think the men in uniform take undue liberties in the use of much-needed gasoline. A Centerville realty agent believed that the government should concern itself more with the volume of gasoline and tires burned up by Army men while off duty, and their families.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—June 30—Red "J," "K," "L," "M" and "N" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk expire on this date. All expire June 30.

Canned Goods—July 7—Blue stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid, and will expire on this date.

July 1. Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q," became valid on this date, expiring on Aug. 7.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires Aug. 15. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—June 30—Stamp No. 24 good for one pound; expires on this date.

July 1—Stamp No. 21 becomes good for one pound, expiring on July 21.

July 22—Stamp No. 22 good for one pound, expiring Aug. 11.

Gasoline—July 21—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires—June 30—Second tire inspection for B-book holders must be completed by this date. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Automobile Use Stamp—July 1 Federal $5 stamp necessary from this date on.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

42 Boston Officers Promoted In Police Reorganization

Continued reorganization of the Boston Police Department was foreseen today following yesterday's promotion of Capt. Thomas S. J. Kavanagh to the rank of Deputy Superintendent, and the upping of 41 other police officers by Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty.

The new Deputy Superintendent, drillmaster of the department for many years, was acting Commissioner and Superintendent of Police while Mr. Timilty and six other police officials faced an indictment charging them with conspiring to permit gambling in Boston. The indictment was quashed June 4.

Commissioner Timilty told reporters he adhered strictly to the Civil Service list, advancing only the men with the highest rankings when, in addition to Captain Kavanagh's promotion, he named six lieutenants to be captains, 15 sergeants to be lieutenants, and 20 patrolmen to be sergeants.

Reassignment of the officers raised in rank will take place within the next few days, but it was learned last night that Deputy Superintendent Kavanagh will remain as drillmaster, and also take over supervision of the Junior Police and the headquarters racket squad.

Promise of further reorganization of the department was seen in Commissioner Timilty's announcement of the proposed establishment of a juvenile delinquency board which is expected to obviate the necessity of bringing first-time offenders under 17 years of age into court. It is believed that one of the six new captains will head this board.

Deputy Superintendent Kavanagh fills the vacancy left by the recent retirement of William J. Carey. The salary of a Deputy Superintendent is $4,500 a year. Others promoted are:

Lieutenant to Captain—Carleton B. Perry, Harbor Police; Edward B. Cain, Brighton station; Leo J. Masuret, Milk street station; Frank H. Slaney, superintendent's office; Thomas E. McMurray, Joy street station; Louis DiSessa, bureau of criminal investigation.

Sergeant to Lieutenant—Donold F. MacKinnon, traffic division; Edward T. Leary, Roxbury Crossing; John J. Daneby, traffic division; Daniel F. Burns, South Boston; Francis W. Russell, bureau of criminal investigation; John F. McElhinney, traffic division, John F. Petitti, Joy street station, Joseph B. Fallon, bureau of criminal investigation; Thomas F. Fried, Charlestown; Joseph B. Dawson, superintendent's office (now in the Navy); Frank E. Shaw, Fields Corner; Chester A Henchy, Roxbury Crossing; Walter J. Wilson, Jamaica Plain; Edwin P. Murphy, Fields Corner; George F. Weckbacher, West Roxbury.

Patrolman to Sergeant—John J. Moynihan, Hyde Park; Charles J. Masuret, traffic division; Martin P. Kelly, bureau of criminal investigation; Arthur V. Fraher, bureau of operations; Arthur F. McDermott, Back Bay; William J. Creedon, Back Bay; Patrick J. Gaffey, Warren Avenue Station; Frederick J. Kahler, Milk Street Station; John J. Cunniffe, Roxbury Crossing; Douglas McLeod, bureau of records; James F. McGrath, traffic division; John B. Clawson, Jr., South Boston; William H. Costin, North End; Thomas F. Flaherty, Milk Street Station; William F. Fullerton, Joy Street Station; John J. Byrne, Back Bay; Patrick J. Mulvey, East Boston; John J. Foley, Fields Corner; Bartholomew J. Adley, South Boston.

Six N. E. Soldiers Wounded in Action

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—The names of six New Englanders were included today in a War Department list of 179 soldiers wounded in action in the Aleutian, European, and other areas.

The New England casualties and next of kin:

Aleutian Area

Massachusetts

Noonan, Private John A.—Mrs. Martha Noonan, mother, Methuen.

North African Area

Connecticut

Caserta, Staff Sergeant Joseph M.—James G. Caserta, father, Bridgeport.

Maine

Luce, Private Belmont W.—Mrs. Belle Luce, mother, South China.

Massachusetts

DiMuzio, Technical Sergeant Carmen C.—Mrs. Julia DiMuzio, mother, Newton Center.

Jones, Private First Class James E.—Mrs. Estelle Jones, wife, Cambridge.

Mello, Private, Jose—Mrs. Rose S. Mello, mother, New Bedford.

Six New Englanders Are Lost in Action

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—The names of six New Englanders, five of them from Massachusetts, were among those of 96 United States soldiers killed in action, the War Department announced today.

The announcement includes casualties in the European, Middle East, North African, North American, Pacific and Southwest Pacific areas.

The New Englanders:

European Area

Massachusetts

Lyons, Staff Sergeant John D.—Mary H. Lyons, mother, Brockton.

Salve, Sergeant Alberto—Joseph Salve, father, Dorchester.

Middle East Area

Massachusetts

Callanan, Staff Sergeant Harold W.—John W. Callanan, father, Winchester.

North African Area

Connecticut

Brooker, Private Charles L.—Mrs. Charles P. Brooker, mother, Ridgefield.

Massachusetts

Lonergan, Private Robert A.—Mrs. Delia T. Lonergan, mother, Whitman.

North American Area

Massachusetts

Van Leuhaven, Private Henry—Mauris Van Leuhaven, father, Stoughton.

Bricker Gives Opinion On Postwar Era

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 25 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker, prospective candidate for the 1944 Republican Presidential nomination, came out definitely and unmistakably today for American participation in a postwar international organization to preserve peace.

"Such an organization," said Ohio's third-term Governor in an interview, "must not only attempt to solve difficulties when they arise, but it must anticipate them and prevent recurring frictions between nations and peoples."

Speaking more specifically than he has in the past, the Ohio executive said whatever kind of peace-maintenance association of nations is worked out must be "satisfactory to all or it will not work."

As a member of the Republican Postwar Advisory Council named to meet later in the summer and formulate basic principles to recommend to the 1944 Party platform makers, Mr. Bricker was asked what position he would take at this time on after-the-war collaboration with other nations.

U. S. to Play Full Part

"The United States will play its full part after the war," he said, "to build a better understanding between nations, to preserve peace, and to promote the best interests of the world.

"The desires of the people of the United States for better international relations must be implemented in a practical and constructive way.

"What that organization, association, or method will be must be determined in the light of facts as they then exist."

This plan, he said, must be "worked out among the victorious nations."

Silent in Candidacy

Mr. Bricker would not say when he might announce definitely whether he will be a candidate for the Presidential nomination. All he has said so far has been that Ohio "may" support him as its favorite son at the 1944 convention. He explained that a man in Ohio has until 60 days before the May primary to decide whether to give his consent (required in Ohio) to a delegate slate filing in the primary pledged to him.

The Governor indicated he might speak out on national and international questions this fall and winter in a series of speeches.

An insight into his attitude on spending was afforded when he told a group of county highway commissioners that "we ought to put our financial house in order" to prepare for postwar re-employment and urged that local bonded indebtedness be paid off now when local government income is very high.

Christian Ethics In Peace Urged

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—"The Churches of America must stand squarely against any return to political, economic and moral isolation by the United States after the war," says Dr. Walter Van Kirk, Secretary of the Commission on International Justice and Good Will of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Speaking at the 15th annual convention of the United Lutheran Synod last night, he said that plans have been made for Christian leaders throughout the world to meet immediately after the war.

"It is hoped that in this way the peace to come may be influenced by Christian ethics," he said. "The churches are no longer content simply to pray for peace, they are resolved to work for peace and to bring to the task of peace-making the moral and material resources of Christendom."

Dr. C. Franklin Koch, Executive Secretary of the Board of Social Missions of the United Lutheran Church of America, told the assembly that a disillusioned world was turning to religion.

Chaplains are "profoundly impressed by the spiritual hunger of the members of our armed forces and the avidity with which many are turning to Bible-reading and prayer," Dr. Koch told the delegates from New York, Northern New Jersey and the New England States.

Draft-Law Violations Drop 62 P. C. From World War I

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—Draft-law violations so far during the war, says E. E. Conroy, Chief of the New York Federal Bureau of Investigation office, show a 62 per cent drop as compared with World War I figures.

Mr. Conroy told the quarterly Conference of Metropolitan Police officials yesterday that up to June 15 this year, 171,642 delinquencies had been reported to the F. B. I. as compared with 474,861 violations during the last war. He credited the reduction in delinquencies to more efficient enforcement methods and more drastic penalties for violations.

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Industrial-Alcohol Sources Sought to Safeguard U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25—Because America's grain resources may not be sufficient to feed the world and produce industrial alcohol, too, the War Production Board and the Department of Agriculture are today busily developing new raw material sources of this war-vital fluid.

Industrial alcohol, critical ingredient of explosives, synthetic rubbers and chemical war gas, is now being obtained almost entirely from grains and petroleum, following the scarcity of molasses due to shipping shortages. Since America's grain fields are not inhaustible, the Government is testing new processes which distill alcohol from wood waste and even from sulphite liquor, a by-product in newsprint manufacture.

"We need to build a second line of defense in the production of industrial alcohol, and build it quickly," Dr. J. A. Hall, chief biochemist in the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, declared. "We need to know what new processes will be successful on a big scale, so that plants can be erected quickly if the grain supply fails."

Grain for Feeding

Needless to say, neither the WPB nor the chemists of the Department of Agriculture are expending time, skill and critical materials on new processes with the aim of freeing the liquor distilleries from their present wartime job of manufacturing industrial alcohol. If grain stocks are freed for other uses, they will be made available for war feeding, not for the making of new quantities of beverage alcohol.

With mounting evidence that grains will supply a major portion of the United States' diet in the months to come and with New York's Gov. Thomas E. Dewey predicting milk rationing if more grain feeds are not available for cows, any means of reducing the wheat and corn tonnages employed in war manufacture of industrial alcohol are thrice welcome to Washington planners.

Simultaneously experiments are under way to improve the processing of alcohol from grain itself, so that no malt will need to be used. The same new process is expected to provide a larger output of protein for livestock feed before distillation.

Food for Allies

If the various tests prove feasible for large-factory production, big tonnages of grain will be freed for feeding America and its lend-lease allies, as well as for rehabilitation of starving peoples in the postwar era.

To test the manufacture of alcohol from wood waste, a "pilot plant" using the Schowler process is beginning operations this week at the Cliffs-Dow Company plant in Marquette, Mich., the experiment being presided over by officials of both the Dow Chemical and the Eastman Kodak companies. If this "wood hydrolysis" is successful, the process will be ready for adoption by other plants and industrial alcohol will flow from the wood-waste - to - wood-sugar process.

The successful wartime production of alcohol from sulphite liquor, formerly a waste by-product in the manufacture of newsprint and other papers, was announced recently by the Ontario Paper Company. Since then, members of the Gillette rubber investigating committee and William M. Jeffers, Rubber Director, have visited the plant at Thorold, Ontario.

"Preliminary indications are that this pilot plant will inaugurate a new and successful method of producing industrial Alcohol," Dr. Hall, a member of the party, declared.

The chief drawback to each of these processes, Government spokesmen said, is the fact that critical raw materials would be required in the construction of the new plants. But a larger food shortage, together with increased needs for alcohol in the manufacture of rubber and explosives and in chemical warfare, if the enemy should resort to gas attacks, would justify construction of new plants.

The Department of Agriculture coincidentally is investigating the Balls-Tucker process for producing alcohol from wheat without the addition of malt. Researchers of the Agricultural Research Administration found that the distaste in wheat flour could be activated so as to convert its own starch into fermentable sugars without the usual addition of malt. This process, now tested in a beverage distillery producing industrial alcohol, could conceivably free more corn for livestock feeding or human consumption.

If more shipping were available, molasses could be imported from the West Indies for the manufacture of industrial alcohol as in prewar days, or neutral spirits, distilled in Cuba and elsewhere, could be poured into the alcohol pool. Because shipping still is tight, the Government must look to other sources.

Taylor Named President Of Circulation Managers

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 25 (AP)—R. W. Taylor, circulation Manager of the Flint, Mich., Journal, yesterday was elected President of the International Circulation Managers Association at closing sessions of the organization's 45th annual Convention.

St. Louis, Mo., was chosen the site for the I. C. M. A.'s 1944 convention, on June 20-22.

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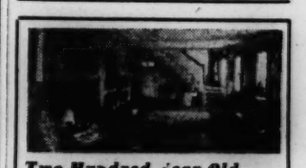
Realtor
Harwich Port, Mass.



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'Action in North Atlantic' in Boston—'Stage Door Canteen' in New York

Salute to Merchant Marine In Melodrama at Metropolitan

"Action in the North Atlantic," Warners' salute to the men of the merchant marine and their work in transporting war supplies, which came Thursday to the Metropolitan, is an uneven film. On the credit side it has interesting sequences about the operation of Liberty ships and the procedure followed in convoys bound for Europe, some genuinely tense episodes, and able acting by a cast which includes Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey, and Ruth Gordon. In the debit column must be set down the undue length of the film, its too frequent substitution of raging fires, series of explosions, shrieks, and confusions for tightly contrived drama, and a tendency to over-repetition of ominous detail.

The story begins in a tanker which is torpedoed by a Nazi submarine. The skipper (Mr. Massey), the first mate (Mr. Bogart), and as many of the crew as can get on a raft are rescued after their lifeboat is deliberately rammed and sunk by the submarine. There is a brief interlude ashore and the men ship once more in a Liberty freighter bound for Murmansk. The best of the entertainment is in the remaining two thirds of the film describing their new ship, their arrival in Halifax, and their voyage eastward in a convoy.

The instructions issued to the captains of merchant vessels before they sail provide a brief insight for landlubbers into the routine followed by convoys. But it is the adventures which follow that make the greater part of the yarn. There is a narrow escape from collision between blacked out ships on a foggy night. There is an attack by a submarine pack. There is the dispersal of the convoy and a game of hide-and-seek between the Liberty freighter and an undersea boat. There is a raid by Nazi planes. And finally there is the triumphal arrival of the ship at its Russian destination.

Both Mr. Bogart and Mr. Massey are well suited to the roles of taciturn men educated in the hard school of the sea. Miss Gordon in her brief appearance as the understanding wife of the captain injects warmth and vitality into her part. Alan Hale has one of his typical assignments as a hard-boiled fellow with a sense of humor, a character intended largely for comic relief, Sam Levene makes an interesting figure of a sailor tempted to stay ashore and Kane Richmond has a sympathetic part as an idealistic young cadet. Julie Bishop as a night club singer, J. M. Kerrigan as a cook, and Minor Watson as a Naval officer are among the other players.

The other feature on the program is "It's a Great Life," another in the series of Blondie and Dagwood. A horse and a farcical hunt bulk large in the story. Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake play their familiar roles once more.

E. F. M.

'Flight for Freedom'

Of "compensatory suffering," to use the film industry phrase for a story element without which a picture would be censorable, there is plenty in "Flight for Freedom," a new RKO production at the RKO Boston starring Rosalind Russell and Fred MacMurray.

This is a strong, often sober film, with a tragic ending for a girl aviator, Tonie Carter. Miss Russell plays this part with acceptance of its every implication of the rather sordid aspects of the girl's affair with another pilot, Randy Britton, played uncompromisingly by Mr. MacMurray. She manifests gratitude toward the plane designer (Herbert Marshall), who is the understanding friend of this one-man woman.

Miss Russell makes believable the courage that enabled Tonie to break the transcontinental record held by Randy, and implies convincingly the patriotic devotion that sends her on her fatal pre-Pearl Harbor flight in the Pacific. There she gets lost so that the U. S. Navy may spy out Japanese fortifications in the process of searching for her.

On the stage are Ozzie Nelson and his orchestra and Harriet Hilliard.

'Lady of Burlesque'

Modified vulgarities and a confusing plot characterize "Lady of Burlesque," the new film at the State and Orpheum theaters. The action of Gypsy Rose Lee's novel, "The G-String Murders," has been toned down to meet Hays office requirements, but there is plenty of suggestiveness left. The complications involved in the two murders are hard to follow, particularly since the dialogue is delivered in a manner that makes it sound much of the time, like a foreign language. Nor is the mystery very suspenseful; any practised fan would identify the killer early in the picture.

Barbara Stanwyck, the star, makes a curiously ladylike burlesque queen. Michael O'Shea, the principal featured player and a newcomer, is a likeable comic. Other parts are competently taken by J. Edward Bromberg, Gloria Dickson, Victoria Faust, Charles Dingle, Marion Martin, Pinky Lee, Eddie Gordon, Frank Conroy, Iris Adrian, and Frank Fenton.

The companion film is a western, "American Empire," starring Richard Dix, Leo Carrillo, and Preston Foster, and featuring Frances Gifford and Guinn Williams.

© Vitagraph

Howard Hawks and William Faulkner

Mr. Hawks is director and producer, and Mr. Faulkner one of the writers for "Battle Cry" in production at Warners.

'Battle Cry' in Preparation Seen as Film Innovation

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Pictures to shatter precedent are announced almost hourly from Hollywood; occasionally a picture reaches the preparatory stage which must be accounted an innovation. Such was "Gone With the Wind." Another was "Mission to Moscow." It is the producers of the latter who are attempting another innovation with a film now only in the writing stage, called "Battle Cry." The picture is in the capable hands of Howard Hawks, director, who will also receive credit as the producer.

The novelty of the production begins with the story of how Charles Feldman became associate producer. Mr. Feldman is an agent for actors, actresses, writers and directors. But Mr. Feldman had an idea. He also had some actors, some writers, and himself, to sell. He sold the whole lot, idea, writers, actors, and himself, together with the title of his idea, "Battle Cry," to Warner Brothers.

* * *

Mr. Hawks and William Faulkner and Steve Fisher, writers, are at present working out some of the sequences. Other prominent writers—the studio isn't giving out any names, but admits that Ernest Hemingway and Sinclair Lewis and half a dozen others have been "invited" to submit copy—are expected to be called in from time to time.

The theme will be the longing for freedom. The picture offers a series of episodes purporting to show what individuals all over the world are fighting for—and individuals from each of the United Nations will be represented. There will be a French sequence, an English sequence, Russian, Chinese and Greek sequences dealing with Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

Some of these have already been written. William Faulkner has done an American sequence (there may be more than one of them) and William Bacher, radio writer, has written the Russian sequence. Others are being prepared now.

* * *

The film will be in 18 reels, two more than "Gone With the Wind." In both length and outline, the material will resemble "Tales of Manhattan," except that there is to be no tangible symbol connecting the different sequences, such as the dress coat used in the Morros production. There will be no story continuity; but this, according to the producers, will not make the picture episodical.

No players have been announced, but it is expected that, as in "Tales of Manhattan," there will be from 12 to 16 stars. Players will receive their regular rates of pay, but will work for shorter periods than in their own starring vehicles. This worked well before, and Mr. Feldman, who handles most of the stars who will be used, expects no hitch in this arrangement. There will, however, be only one director, Mr. Hawks.

Many of the episodes, according to the studio, will be based on true stories of the war, that of Malta, of the Chinese guerrilla leader, "Mama Mosquito," and others.

Metro is to make a film describing the first 50 years in the motion picture industry.

* * *

Sonja Heine will make a skating picture in Technicolor.

Group From 'Stage Door Canteen'

Lon McCallister, William Terry, and Michael Harrison in the film now at the Capitol in New York.

Stage and Screen Celebrities Seen in Cast of New Picture

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

Sol Lesser netted a flock of stage and screen personages for his film, "Stage Door Canteen," which he made for United Artists, and which started showings Thursday at the Capitol.

This picture is a tribute to the service being performed by the Stage Door Canteen in New York, where men of the armed forces are nightly welcomed with refreshments, entertainment, and the opportunity to dance with volunteer hostesses, young women of the theater. A thread of a story runs through the picture, having to do with three soldiers, far from home; with a romance developing for one of them, "Dakota," played by William Terry with a refreshing reticence, out of his meeting with Eileen Burke, an ambitious young actress, played with agreeable individuality by Cheryl Walker.

Lon McCallister as "California," the youngest of the trio, is a winning lad who is making his first screen appearance in this film. He surely will find a place in pictures because of his ability in quiet comedy. He has one of the best bits in the picture, for he encounters Katharine Cornell over the cafeteria counter. When he tells her he played Romeo in high school she speaks her cue as Juliet and they do a touching bit of the balcony scene across a pile of oranges.

Michael Harrison as "Texas" is the third soldier. His experiences at the canteen are like those of hundreds of others, meeting hostesses who can talk about 'ome with them. His choice is a little Alabama girl, Ella Sue, whose dulcet Southern accents are music to him.

The general incidents in the picture are such as might be witnessed over a number of visits to the canteen, providing opportunity for brief glimpses of many stars of the entertainment world. Ralph Bellamy acts as inspector of the entering hostesses and guests, to make sure that no unsponsored persons get in along with the service men. Their uniforms are their admission cards. Selena Fetter Royle, Bert Lytell, and Cornelia Otis Skinner are seen making sure that the boys find their way around. Ed Wynn officiates in the checkroom and keeps up a stream of jests.

First of the skits is provided by Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy, with Mortimer Snerd coming in for added fun that has the gathering in stitches. Gracie Fields pops out of a British packing case, and sings one of her rousing songs, getting the boys to join in on the chorus, and concludes with a dignified singing of "The Lord's Prayer." Helen Hayes, as one of the older hostesses, seen guiding the stream of newcomers, is surprised and pleased when a youngster chooses her as dancing partner. He wanted to tell his family that he had danced with Queen Victoria.

Every little while there is general dancing to music provided by one or another of the bands which appear under the leadership of Count Basie, Zavier Cugat, Benny Goodman, Kay Kyser, Guy Lombardo, and Freddie Martin. The dancing specialties include a comic rookie turn by Ray Bolger. Alfred Lunt is shown washing dishes while his wife makes sandwiches, giving an extra one to a popeyed youth who asks Alfred if he is not Mr. Fontanne.

Alan Mowbray is a waiter with something on his mind, George Jessel telephones comically to his mother, Johnny Weissmuller assists in the kitchen, Ned Sparks explains his face by saying that everything is frozen these days, Ina Claire finally convinces a sailor that she is not one of the younger set who officiate as dance partners and waitresses, Lanny Ross, Ethel Merman, Ethel Waters and Kenny Baker sing, Elsa Maxwell throws a party, Sam Jaffe sponsors four Russian soldiers and a Russian riflewoman, Merle Oberon speaks the crowd's good wishes to several Chinese aviators who are starting for the home front, and Yehudi Menuhin plays two violin numbers.

This will give an idea of the diversity of the talent turns, for the other name entertainers who appear include Allen Jenkins, Judith Anderson, Tallulah Bankhead, Virginia Grey, Katharine Hepburn, Hugh Herbert, Jean Hersholt, Otto Kruger, Gypsy Rose Lee, Aline MacMahon, Harpo Marx, Ralph Morgan, George Raft, and Martha Scott. There are many others.

Frank Borzage directed the picture cleverly. It is based on a screen play by Delmer Daves.

Tonight at the Pops

Prelude to "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Overture to Light Cavalry ..... Suppe
Liebestraum ..... Liszt-Herbert
The Ride of the Valkyries ..... Wagner
Two Pieces for Doublebass and Orchestra ..... Juhl
Soloist: Ludwig Juhl
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube." Waltzes ..... Strauss
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Lee Litwin
Variations on "Pop Goes the Weasel" ..... Caillet
"Brazil." Samba from "Saludos Amigos" ..... Barroso-Gould
Salute to our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge

Jean Arthur

In "The More the Merrier," at the Exeter from Sunday through Wednesday.

New Dance Theater

A recent Dance News reports that La Meri expects to open her new little theater designed for dancing, at 110 East Fifty-ninth Street, about the first of July. Three studios occupying an entire floor in the building once occupied by Isadora, and later by Ruth St. Denis, have been converted into this new home for the Ethnologic Dance Center. The stage will have modern lighting and sound equipment. The seating capacity is estimated at 250.

Dance Notebook

It is reported that Lubov Roudenko may leave the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo for Leon Greanin's new "Chauve-Souris, 1943"; that Mia Slavenska is thinking in terms of the Broadway stage, and that Nathalie Krassovska has left the company. This leaves Alexandra Danilova the prima ballerina assoluta in more ways than one.

What with one thing and another the Monte Carlo ranks are thinning. Something should be done to fill out the roster and hold this company together. It is not good for ballet (evan Ballet Theater) to live alone.

* * *

Les Douze

A little band of 12 dancers has formed under title of the American Concert Ballet, linear descendant of the American Ballet and the American Ballet Caravan, under the artistic custody of George Balanchine. Though there are to be no class distinctions between principals and corps, some of the leading dancers mentioned are William Dollar, ballet master, Gisella Caccialanza, Mary Jane Shea, Todd Bolender, and Nicolas Magellanes.

The repertoire, of chamber dance proportions, includes: Balanchine's "Concerto Baroco," to the Bach double violin concerto, and his "Soirées de Vienne," to Schubert waltzes arranged by those very dissimilar musicians, Liszt and Prokofieff; "The Five Gifts of Life," a fairy tale from Mark Twain choregraphed by Mr. Dollar, to Dohnányi's "Variations on a Nursery Rhyme"; "School Suite," the ballet school as seen through the eyes of Degas (and Mr. Bolender), with music by John Colman; Mozart's "Fantasie in C minor," also by Mr. Bolender; and a jazz'n'blues "Concertino," based on Honegger's concertino for piano and orchestra, by Miss Shea.

A tour is planned for next season.

* * *

Les Cinq

Five dancers of the modern persausion have got together in a modern chamber dance group. They are Henrietta Greenhood and Miram Kagan, formerly of Hanya Holm's group, Sylvia Gellman and Rhoda Rich, formerly of Anna Sokolow's, and Louise Holdsworth from California. Choregraphy, like the general plan of action, is to be each for all; and new members will doubtless be added from time to time.

* * *

Eight Saturday Matinees

The first of eight Saturday afternoon performances at the Jacob's Pillow Dance School, near Lee, Mass., will be held on July 10, With Ted Shawn, Grant Mouradoff, Nathalie Krassovska, Arthur Mahoney and Thalia Mara on the program.

These summer Saturday matinées will be given largely by the resident faculty and student body in the splendid new dance theater that was opened last season. The audience, no doubt, will consist of those who can get there. And presumably, all those who can get there will be welcome.

The School opens July 5, with an attendance equaling that of last year in spite of everything. A special course for teachers of dance in physical education and a War Fitness program for laymen, industrial workers, etc., will be conducted by Joseph H. Pilates, of the faculty, Aug. 9-28.

* * *

"Café Television"

Charles Weidman and his associates recently appeared on the television broadcast called "Café Television," most advantageously, according to Robert W. Dana's column, "Dining and Dancing," in the New York Herald Tribune. He said:

"Using the Weidman dancers was an experiment that took extremely well. In extreme and exotic costumes they pulled leaps and spins that were never lost to the camera."

* * *

Honor Roll

Robert Lawrence, dance critic of the Herald Tribune, is to be inducted into the Army on June 28. He succeeded Walter Terry when he was inducted about a year ago.

Mr. Lawrence's musical background brought the light of informed opinion on musical values in relation to dance. He contributed penetrating new ideas, and altogether his writing has been a stimulating influence in the field of dance criticism.

Edwin Denby, dance critic of Modern Music, will take over.

M. L.

'The Invasion of Europe'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

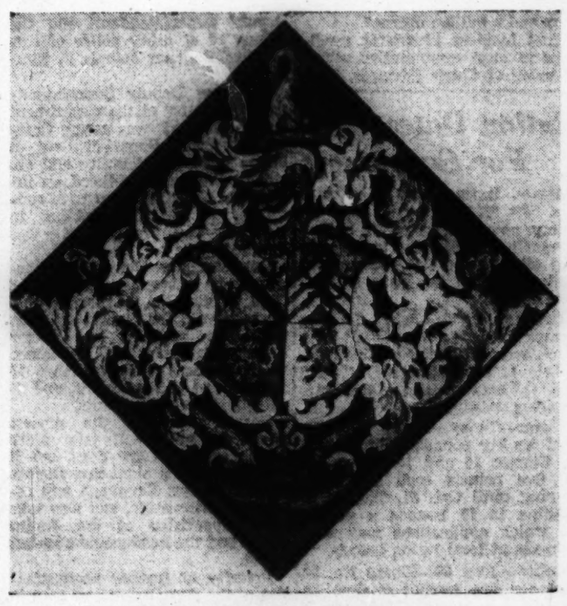
United Artists is distributing in the United States "The Invasion of Europe," a 22-minute film made by the National Film Board of Canada. The picture is prepared in the March of Time manner, with a commentary explaining the charts, maps and newsreel shots. Some of the latter are being shown here for the first time, representing the work of British Army cameramen, as well as selections from captured German newsreels.

Starting wtih Russian pictures of the German retreat from Stalingrad, the film shows how the Axis nations in Europe have built a wall around themselves, which they hope to defend indefinitely, while their U-boats harass the ocean supply lines of the Allied Nations. The factories and farms of the United States and Canada are shown in their all-out effort to keep food and arms going in the convoys.

We see glimpses of Norway, where every village conceals saboteurs, and views of the French seacoast made by the Germans as a photographic record of their defense preparations against invasion. In places the guns are only 20 yards apart. One German shot shows the bringing up to the coast of a new type of big Bertha.

There are pictures showing British and American airplane raids of the western front, and rehearsals of the commando attacks to come. In the Alps German strongholds are being strengthened behind lines that are too far back to be of any aid to Italy.

Scenes made in Spain indicate Franco's course in obedience to Berlin, and in the Balkans Germany's guerrilla enemies, busy even while they await the Allied invaders, are shown in action.



Saltonstall Armorial Embroidery

Worked by Ann Saltonstall, daughter of Gen. Gordon Saltonstall of Connecticut, in the eighteenth century, and now at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Royal Atelier **Olivia Hall**

Soloist at Pop Concert on July 1 in Handel Concerto for Harp and Orchestra.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd WEEK
TYRONE POWER in "CRASH DIVE"
TECHNICOLOR
CHARLIE CHAN'S BAD DAY

LOEW'S STATE
THE BEST IN SCREEN ENTERTAINMENT
and ORPHEUM

UPTOWN AIR CONDITIONED AT SYMPHONY SQ.
ERROL FLYNN—ANN SHERIDAN
"EDGE OF DARKNESS"
Allan Jones "RHYTHM OF THE ISLANDS"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
HUMPHREY BOGART
"ACTION in the NORTH ATLANTIC"
Plus "It's a Great Life"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
Franchot TONE • Anne BAXTER
"Five Graves to Cairo"
Plus Joe E. Brown in "Chatterbox"

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL—TONIGHT, 8:30
COMFORTABLY COOLED
Pop. Mat. Tom'w, Orch. $1.10-$1.65
Balc. $1.10-$1.65. 2nd Balc. 55c
"JUNIOR MISS"
BARGAIN MAT. WED. 55c & $1.10
GOOD ORCH. SEATS $1.65 Some Orch. Seats
EVES. & SAT. MATS. Exce. $2.20

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY ATKINSON, TIMES
LIFE WITH FATHER
with Harry BANNISTER, Muriel KIRKLAND
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street. PE. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
Mail Orders Filled AIR-CONDITIONED

THEATRE GUILD'S NEW MUSICAL PLAY
OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rodgers
Book and Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d
Directed by Reuben Mamoulian
Dances by Agnes de Mille
BETTY GARDE ALFRED DRAKE JOSEPH BULOFF JOAN ROBERTS
ST. JAMES, W. 44th St. Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat., & Mon., July 5

TONIGHT at 8:30 Best Seats $3.30
THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT!
"Took audience by storm."—World-Tel.
ROSALINDA
Music by Johann Strauss
CO 5-7389. Matinees Wed & Sat. at 2:30
IMPERIAL, West 45th St. AIR COOLED

PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
MIRIAM HOPKINS
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
FLORENCE REED CONRAD NAGEL
A New Comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45th St. Air-Conditioned.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Mon. July 5

"A PLAY YOU MUST SEE—DESERVES THE ADJECTIVE GREAT"—World-Tel.
TOMORROW THE WORLD
Ralph BELLAMY Shirley BOOTH
DOROTHY SANDS—SKIPPY HOMEIER
BARRYMORE Theatre, 47th St., West of B'way
AIR-CONDITIONED
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. and Mon., July 5

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave.
"THE YOUNGEST PROFESSION"
VIRGINIA WEIDLER • EDWARD ARNOLD
and FIVE GUEST STARS
A Born-College-Boys' Picture
GALA STAGE SHOW • SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

Betty GRABLE • Geo. MONTGOMERY • Cesar ROMERO
'CONEY ISLAND'
Plus In Person | Xavier CUGAT & His Music | Carmen AMAYA and Her Troupe
BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. Doors Open 10:30 A. M.

BOSTON CONCERTS

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT AT 8:15
POPS
85 SYMPHONY PLAYERS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets .50, .75, .85, $1.10, Tax Inc.
On Sale 2 Weeks in Advance

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Play

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge — "Strictly Dishonorable," presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. Featuring Jeanne Cagney. 8:30.

Joy Street Playhouse—"Post Road," by Norma Mitchell and Wilbur Daniel Steele. Presented by Russell E. Offhaus. 8:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall — Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 3, 6, 8:45. News and Short Films. 2:10, 5, 7:55.

Fenway—"Five Graves to Cairo." Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:50. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown. 1:10, 4:50, 8:10.

Fine Arts—"Virgin Bride." 2:15, 4:45, 7:15, 9:45. "School for Husbands." 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Keith Memorial — "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. 10:15 a. m., 1:11, 4:06, 7:01, 10:06. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Harold Peary. 9:10 a. m., 12:06, 3, 5:55, 8:50.

Kenmore—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley. 2:36, 6, 9:30. "I Wake Up Screaming," 1, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 10:44 a. m., 2:21, 5:58, 9:31. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie, Glenn Miller and his orchestra. 11:23 a. m., 3:58, 7:33.

Metropolitan—"It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:10

Modern—"Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 10:30 a. m., 2:05, 5:40, 9:15. "Young and Willing," Susan Hayward. 9:10 a. m., 12:35, 4:10, 7:45.

Orpheum—"Lady of Burlesque" Barbara Stanwyck. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 7, 10:20. "American Empire," Richard Dix, Preston Foster. 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:50.

South Station Theater—"Churchill's Island." "Inflation." "What's Happening in Argentina?" "Diving Daredevils." "Bears on Horseback." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Paramount—"Five Graves to Cairo." Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:25, 9:40. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown. 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Flight for Freedom." Rosalind Russel, Fred MacMurray. 9:55 a. m., 12:30, 2:55, 5:20, 7:50, 10:15. Stage Show: 11:25 a. m., 2, 4:25, 6:50, 9:20.

Scollay—"Mr. Friend Flicka." Roddy McDowell. 9:5 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. "High Explosive," Chester Morris. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.

State—"Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. "American Empire," Richard Dix, Preston Foster. 1:30, 4:50, 8:20

Telepix—"Oysters and Chesapeake Bay." "Golf at Pinehurst," "Doctors and the Community." "Disney's Pluto." "Mitchell Ayres' Orchestra." "Unusual Occupations." "Puzzle of Inflation." "World Wide News." Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Murder on the Air," Nan Grey, Donald Woods. 9:35 a. m., 12, 2:20, 4:40, 6:35, 9:05. "Westland Case," Preston Foster. 10:50 a. m., 1:10, 3:35, 4:45, 8, 10:10.

Uptown—"Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 2:20, 5:45, 9:01.

Washington Street Olympia—"My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowell. 10:20 a. m., 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:30. "High Explosive," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 9:15, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:20, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "Taxi, Mister." William Bendix. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell, Rudy Vallee. "Coast Guard," Randolph Scott. 1:45, 7:45.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Frankenstein Meets the Wolfman," Lon Chaney, Bela Lugosi.

Regent: "China Girl," George Montgomery, Gene Tierney. "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller, William Wright.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. "Corregidor," Otto Kruger. 1:45, 8.

Telepix—"Oysters and Chesapeake Bay." "Golf at Pinehurst," "Doctors and the Community." "Disney's Pluto." "Mitchell Ayres' Orchestra." "Unusual Occupations." "Puzzle of Inflation." "World Wide News." Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

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BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Desperadoes," Randolph Scott. "Young and Willing," Susan Hayward, William Holden.

Coolidge Corner: "Next of Kin," Basil Rathbone. "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello.

Cleveland Circle: "The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez. 2, 8.

Harvard: "Parson Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller. "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. 2, 8.

University: "The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, 2:10, 6:25, 9:40. "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 1:40, 4:55, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean, Ian Hunter, Idaho, R. Rogers, Virginia Grey.

Codman Square: "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 1:45, 8.

Franklin: "Hitler's Children." Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 3:10, 8:55, "The Secret Weapon." 2, 7:40.

Park: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Corregidor," Otto Kruger, Elissa Landi. "Young and Willing," William Holden. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney. "Lady Bodyguard," Anne Shirley. 2, 8.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "March of Time—Inside Fascist Spain." 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. 3:15, 6:35, 9:35. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 1:40, 4:55, 8:05.

Mystic: "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 3:05, 7, 9:55. "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. 3:15, 8:25.

Maplewood: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. 3:33, 9:23. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison, Lois Andrews. 2:13, 8:13.

Orpheum: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. 2:35, 8:30.

Strand: "Corregidor," Otto Kruger, Elissa Landi. 3:30, 7, 9:40. "Follow the Band," Leon Errol. 2:25, 8:40.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway.

Fellsway: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. "Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat, R. Morley. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. "Miss V from Moscow." 3, 8.

Strand: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Chetniks." Philip Dorn, Anna Sten. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert.

Strand: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Fall In," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer.

Capitol: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Chetniks," Philip Dorn, Anna Sten.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Desert Victory." 2:07, 7:54. "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. 3:24, 9:09.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Reveille with Beverly." Ann Miller. "Man in the Trunk," Ann Miller.

Coolidge: "The Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Air Force," John Carroll, Gig Young. "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "March of Time—Show Business at War."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "The Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Loretta Young, Brian Aherne.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Journey Into Fear," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Del Rio. "Follow the Band," Leon Errol. 2, 7:30.

Nazis Hard Put To Play Down Havoc in Ruhr

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 25—The overwhelming supremacy of Allied bombing power is today a source of worry to Germans, not merely in the devastated areas, but throughout the Reich, comparable to the progress of the Russian counteroffensive six months ago.

So serious has become the Ruhr situation that Dr. Joseph Goebbels summoned national leaders to the Ministry of Propaganda in Berlin at the beginning of this week for a two-day conference on problems raised by the air war and possible measures to aid the people affected.

Outstanding discussions were centered on public morale [with the help of the ever-present Gestapo] and evacuation from these bombed areas, since German authorities appear convinced that Allied bombings cannot be prevented "for the present."

Housing is undoubtedly one of the worst social problems which must be faced immediately. The worst damage in the Ruhr, it is admitted by the German press itself, won't be cleared up, only slightly damaged premises can be repaired because of the lack of material and manpower. Nor can much be expected from the import of Norwegian wooden sheds for use as houses.

Collection of Clothes

That the authorities are finding difficulty in dealing with this problem is indicated in the Frankfurter Zeitung comment, "Housing the homeless should not be considered the task of the authorities only but of everybody, even if it makes necessary changes or restrict one's lifelong habits."

A new "old clothes collection campaign" also has been started throughout the country, but press reports suggest the results are none too promising.

Dr. Goebbels' lieutennants are now seeking the right to form propaganda for present conditions —that is, a policy which is an admixture of threat and promise as will maintain public morale.

Past failures, because events outstripped slogans, have made it necessary to change policy many times in recent months.

News Given on Raids

For a long time it was customary to play down raids, but later news was released for the purpose of bracing people to a sense of the new danger and to win over German people throughout the Reich to develop a sense of community with those in the bombed areas.

During the past few weeks also German journalists have been encouraged to visit bombed areas and full descriptive dispatches have appeared throughout the German press.

It should, however, be pointed out that stress is laid in all cases upon damage to dwellings or so-called cultural monuments to the exclusion of any references to damage to war factories.

The obvious intention is to impress the Germans that United Nations raids are unfair.

In fact, it is significant that the raids are now described by the term "stab in the back" which the Nazis have hitherto reserved to describe the collapse of the German home front in World War I.

Different Interpretations

Bombing damage to German war factories which is the real chief target of these air raids, it should be underlined, is either omitted entirely from the German press or ridiculed.

Thus the DNB military correspondent in a radiocast to Europe [this agency's various home and foreign services carefully dissemi-

Top Quality Food for American Submarine

Wide World from Official United States Navy

Crew of Underseas Boat Stock Up for Cruise

Preparing for a return to the underseas war against the enemy in the Pacific, members of the crew of an American submarine carry case after case of food supplies aboard. While life aboard a submarine precludes many of the delicacies found on land, the Navy sees to it that the boys get the best of food and plenty of it.

nate quite different interpretations of news on outstanding events according as propaganda objectives seem to demand] declared a week ago "the enemy's bombers have selected almost exclusively residential and cultural objectives as their targets.

"On a few occasions when industrial areas have been hit the actual purpose of the bombing was not accomplished. . . . The result is that the effect of the enemy's air raids on industrial centers differs somewhat from the expectations of the Britsih and Americans who are so ignorant of anything European."

Raid Scope Minimized

The Völkischer Beobachter, commenting on Dr. Goebbels' recent speech at Wuppertal, adopted a slightly different line which, however, was intended to produce the same effect of the unimportance of bombing from the viewpoint of the war effort.

"Germany is so large that a furious onslaught of the enemy wouldn't succeed even if he caused as much devastation everywhere as he has at Barmen.

"Even if he came every night and with larger forces to attack our towns and villages the greater part of our fatherland would have the good fortune to know of the enemy air terror only by hearsay."

It is incredible that there are even any Germans left who could believe such words, but Dr. Goebbels' assistants will continue to say them in the hope that some may be naïve enough to accept them.

Secrecy on Reprisals

Nazi leaders have also not been very successful in their attempts to convince the Germans of the Ruhr that the raids won't continue.

For example, Robert Ley, leader of the German Labor Front, recently declared at Bochum that "further raids are not to be expected."

This was only a few days before the RAF bombings which left that town without supplies of gas, water, or electricity and without telephone service.

Little also is heard just now about German retaliatory measures against the United Nations. Countermeasures will come in the very near future, it is still being said, but these must be kept secret since it is essential to keep the British in the dark.

There also appears to be a growing annoyance in the German press at the interest the Allies are taking in the present state of German morale.

One newspaper attributes this to the Allies' nervousness in "this decisive year of the war," because they know a miracle cannot happen and Germany be defeated.

Struggle for Existence

Dr. Goebbels' theme, which he will drive home more forcibly during the coming weeks, is that the struggle is one for Germany's very existence and that no trouble or privation can equal that which awaits Germany if it relaxes.

In the past any crisis on one front was generally followed by a counterblow on another. Then when the Nazis had been set back on the external front they tried a counterblow on the home front.

When hard-pressed by Russia a half year ago the Nazis introduced on the home front a total mobilization which was as much a political as a military measure.

They have always realized the danger of people having time to think, hence their policy of throwing the German people into a whirlpool of new efforts whenever a serious setback cannot be hidden from the general masses.

Generals Oppose Drive

Dr. Goebbels would undoubtedly like to be able to recommend to Hitler at this moment that in the interests of public morale a new offensive on a foreign front should be started against either Russia or Britain.

But even if Hitler agreed to this his Generals have already told him that such a wish cannot be carried out because of the lack of manpower and materials. And Dr. Goebbels knows full well that these air raids are making it more and more impossible.

Doubts appear to be increasing as to Germany's future even among the Nazis themselves. Some are probably recalling Dr. Goebbels' statement in "Das Reich" a year ago that British air losses were such that they couldn't continue their offensive.

Aid Given to 50,000 Persons By Refugee Groups' Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A new start in life for some 10,000 German and Austrian refugees, rescued from concentration camps or saved from impending imprisonment, was an achievement recorded as mainly due to the "Germany Emergency Committee" at its tenth anniversary celebration. This was held at Bloomsbury House, European center of assistance to victims of Nazi persecution.

The British Government's appreciation of this organization which was founded by the Meeting for Sufferers and the Friends' Service Council, when Hitler seized power in Germany, was evidenced by State grants approximating 75 per cent of its expenditure. The Government entrusted it with the care of other groups of aliens and it was rechristened the "Committee for Refugees and Aliens."

A survey of activities showed such outstanding items as the establishment of rest homes in Germany, international Quaker schools in Holland, a comprehensive investigation of the Central European situation in 1934, resulting in a memorandum to the League of Nations' High Commissioner, and in the rousing of public opinion in favor of the persecuted, then practical assistance in their rescue and emigration from Germany.

There followed after the outbreak of the war the necessary co-ordination of various refugee organizations and schemes for launching the Refugee Children's Movement, and, above all, for helping to train and obtain employment for refugees.

According to the Committee's statistics, about 50,000 persons have been given some kind of help since its foundation. Nearly all its present charges have found work, largely in industrial occupation. Some 3,000 have joined the Pioneer Labor Corps. Of 27,000 aliens interned in the critical days of spring, 1940, 8,000 went overseas, 18,400 were gradually released after examination conducted by special tribunals, leaving only 600 or so detained in camps. A permanent delegate of the Committee stayed with them to render any assistance needed.

Restoration Issue Put Up to Franco

BERN, Switzerland, June 25 (AP)—The question of restoring the Spanish Monarchy, with Prince Juan, third son of the late King Alfonso, on the throne, was dropped into the lap of Generalissimo Francisco Franco June 24.

Brought decisively into the open for the first time since the Spanish Civil War by a letter from 25 leading Monarchists addressed to General Franco, the problem has been given added urgency by the activity of Alfonso d'Orleans, cousin of the late King, who has just returned to Madrid after conferences here with the Prince to whom King Alfonso signed over his rights to the throne before his passing in Rome in February, 1941.

Prince Alonzo d'Orleans, once a Ford factory worker in the United States and later head of the London Ford factory, fled to Marseille with King Alfonso after the latter's abdication. At the outbreak of the Civil War, however, he returned to Spain as an aviator for General Franco. He has resided there ever since as both a Franco supporter and a Monarchist.

Now he is said to be trying to iron out one of the moot points of the restoration—the fate of the Falange Party and with it the question of where General Franco would stand in a Monarchy.

French Compromise Leaves Crucial Issue Unsettled

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The compromise of the French Army reform has—at least for the time being—dissipated fears of an immediate breakdown of French unity. Obviously, the new settlement, brought about partly by strong pressure on part of the United Nations High Command, has by no means settled the crucial issue.

It is questionable whether the new military committee composed of four de Gaullists and four Giraudist officers, including the two leading Generals, will succeed in carrying out the Army reform on which Gen. Charles de Gaulle had insisted from the beginning.

The compromise strengthens the line of cleavage existing already between the North African Army and the Fighting French troops. France today has not one army, but there are two separate forces commanded by opposing military chiefs.

Unlikely to Continue

This state of affairs is as unlikely to continue for a long time as the double Presidency of the "Committee of Liberation."

Sooner or later, one of the two main tendencies struggling within the framework of the new French setup will prevail. It is in the interest of peaceful French reconstruction that this issue should be decided on before the victorious Allied armies enter Metropolitan France. The military reform is only one aspect of the problem of political and social reform in postwar France.

During the North African negotiations, representatives of the Anglo-American powers intervened several times, each time with greater vigor than before. Their influence has considerably bolstered the position of Gen. Henri Giraud, who some time ago seemed somewhat likely to be pushed in the background by his younger and more active rival.

Giraud Favored

There can be little doubt that the Anglo-American powers want to see General Giraud and not General de Gaulle as Commander in Chief of the French Army marching with the Allies to liberate the European Continent.

Dispatches of correspondents from Algeria as well as from the Anglo-American capitals, however, indicate that Anglo-American diplomacy feels somewhat uneasy despite the apparent success of its intervention.

These reports speak of an increasingly strong nationalist feeling developing among the French youth in North Africa and especially among the younger officers. These men resent Allied intervention into French affairs and they are turning toward General de Gaulle as the truly independent representative of France.

Reaction Natural

This nationalist reaction on the part of a nation which like France had been deeply humiliated and hurt in its national pride was to be expected. France's sudden collapse in June, 1940, left the young Frenchmen completely bewildered and despairing of a better future for their people and their country.

Today, new hopes have been kindled in the hearts of French patriots. They believe that soon the invader will be driven from French soil and that they will build up a new and better France.

They think that France again will play an important role in the postwar world and that it will rank high in the council of the victorious United Nations. They certainly are anxious to fight side by side with the other nations against the Axis but they want to do so as an ally and not as an auxiliary. This pretension may not be justified by the actual strength of France's forces, but it is rooted deeply in the hearts of French patriots.

Symbol of Hope

In their eyes, this hope is symbolized in the person of General de Gaulle. His rigid stand on the ideals of French national sovereignty make him anything but an easy-going collaborator for Allied leaders in North Africa. But it is this very rigidity which is strengthening his influence even among men who so far have opposed the Fighting French leader because they considered him a British tool. This explains why, after every new rebuke by Allied diplomacy, the number of his followers increases by leaps and bounds.

It would appear that so far too much attention has been given to the personality of the Fighting French leader, whom responsible and irresponsible Allied spokesmen have declared to be "impossible," "ambitious," "megalomaniac." It is doubtful if this is a fair judgment of the man who alone—in the hour of France's despair—dared to raise the banner of French resistance.

Force to Be Considered

The main point, however, is not whether or not General de Gaulle is an "impossible" collaborator in the eyes of the Allies, but whether the "de Gaullism" that means the ideals of French full sovereignty—of a "Fourth Republic," and the political and social reforms this term includes—are accepted or rejected by United Nations leaders.

No objective observer of French conditions so far has denied that "de Gaullism" is the only visible and strong political movement which has crystallized itself in Occupied France. It is a force which every plan for French postwar reconstruction has to consider.

It is not likely that the Anglo-American statesmen intend to impose on France a regime of their own choice—a government which would not be approved by the French people. Numerous declarations on the part of Allied leaders leave no doubt that it is their intention to let the French people choose their own chiefs. It appears, therefore, that it would be only sound and realistic statesmanship not to rebuke but to make friends of the men who are likely to play a decisive role in postwar France.

President Roosevelt has found an admirable formula for the ultimate aims of this war, which should be applicable also in the case of France. "The people," the President said in his message to Congress, "have now gathered their strength. They are moving forward in their might and power, and no force, no combination of forces, no trickery, deceit or violence can stop them now. They see before them the hope of the world—a decent, secure, peaceful life for men everywhere."

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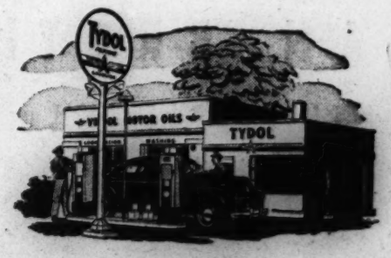

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RAF Batters Ruhr Valley Again—American Liberators Pound Salonika

Continued from Page 1

battering being given his heavy industries in the region.

In the May 29 attack on Barmen the RAF also lost 33 bembers.

The latest raid, accomplished on a moonless night, marked the fifth consecutive night the RAF has struck either Germany or Italy—with the most paralyzing blows falling on the vital Ruhr area.

It was the sixth night of a powerful offensive which began with the assault on the Schneider Munitions Works at Le Creusot, 170 miles southeast of Paris, on June 19.

The Air Ministry said that German planes dropped bombs harmlessly during the night in one place on the southeast coast of England.

The German Radio declared that eight Allied planes were lost in daylight attacks on German-occupied territory June 24.

RAF fighters prowling over Western Europe during the night harassed enemy air bases and shot down at least one German plane over an airdrome in the Netherlands.

The 400 to 500 bombers and fighters which struck at Hitler's western invasion defenses on June 24 included American P-47 Thunderbolts — the fastest and most heavily armed United States single-seater fighters; Mitchell bombers, Typhoons, Spitfires, and American-made Venturas and Bostons.

Among the targets of the daylight raiders were oil-storage tanks at Flushing in the Netherlands, freight yards at St. Omer, France, and air bases at Fort Rouge, Abbeville, and Maupertus.

Allied planes were said to have ruled the skies as they ranged over the Continent, beating off the efforts of German fighters to break up their formations.

British Applaud 'Shuttle' Attacks

The RAF's new "shuttle-bomber" service, which was inaugurated this week when Lancaster bombers attacked Friedrichshafen on June 20, continued on to North Africa, and then bombed La Spezia in Northern Italy en route home on June 23, continued meanwhile to stir the imagination of the British public.

Observers went all out in speculating on the possibilities opened up by this new technique.

"This may well be the answer to night-fighter attacks by the Luftwaffe on our raiding aircraft," declared the London Daily Sketch, pointing out that the Germans henceforth will be kept guessing in their efforts to waylay returning raiders.

Brig. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest was listed officially as missing after the United States Eighth Air Force's mass raid on Kiel, June 13, but some hope still was held out that the great grandson and namesake of the famed southern General may be living.

The General went on the raid as an observer in the lead bomber and other fliers saw his damaged plane drop out of a returning formation and spiral down still under control. They were not able to watch the Flying Fortress all the way down, however, because of heavy fighter opposition which turned the raid into one of history's greatest aerial fights.

Lieut. Robert C. Cozens, of Encinitas, Calif., pilot on a Fortress flying directly behind General Forrest's plane, said six German fighters concentrated on the General's craft at the German coast.

General Forrest was the first American of his rank to become a combat casualty in the European theater of operations. The number of American generals and admirals listed as missing or killed in the war around the world was raised to 15 by his failure to return.

Cocker Spaniel Pup Inured to Jungle

By the Associated Press

Advanced American Base Somewhere in New Guinea, June 25

"Ugly," a golden cocker spaniel puppy, is accustoming himself to the jungle—after an airplane ride all the way from San Francisco.

Lieut. Thomas R. Waddell, Jr., of Sarasota Springs, Fla., purchased the eight-weeks-old puppy just before taking off from San Francisco for Australia, and smuggled him aboard the plane under his flying suit.

Mediterranean:

U. S. Liberators Attack Salonika

United States Ninth Air Force Liberators struck for the first time June 24 at the Greek port of Salonika from Middle East bases while about 300 American bombers and fighters of the Northwest African Command battered communications of Sicily, 700 miles to the west, it was announced at Allied Headquarters in North Africa.

Cairo communiqués said more than 50 Liberators, attacking in two waves with more than 250,000 pounds of high explosives, scored direct hits on three hangars at the Axis-occupied Sedes airdrome of Salonika, leaving all of them in flames. Pilots saw explosives burst among administration buildings and on the field and dispersal areas.

"At least three enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground and oil fires were started," one Middle East bulletin said. "None of our aircraft is missing from these and other operations."

The attack upon Salonika, a possible objective of any Balkan invasion, involved a round trip of more than 1,000 miles across the Mediterranean.

Enemy air fields, docks, shipping, and an important railway junction of Sardinia were hammered by United States squadrons of Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz' air forces after RAF Wellingtons attacked Catania, in Sicily, the preceding night.

These raiders shot down 20 of the many enemy fighters encountered and an RAF Beaufighter bagged another to make the score 21. The Allies lost nine planes.

Malta air squadrons also were active.

A Valletta communiqué announced that RAF planes attacked industrial installations at Pozzallo, Sicily, and similar targets at Augusta, Sicily.

Spitfires were credited with destroying a Messerschmitt 210 off the Italian island.

American Onslaught Led by Mitchells

B-25 Mitchells led the American onslaught against Sardinia, hitting two supply ships at Golfo Aranci, northeastern port, and severely damaging the docks. Another formation of Mitchells blasted the Vinafiorita airfield, also in the northwest part of the island.

B-26 Marauders made a successful attack on the railway junction at Chilivani, in north central Sardinia, and P-40 Warhawks swept over the southern portion of the island and left two small ships afire.

Warhawks also destroyed a number of grounded aircraft at the Capoterra airfield and attacked the rail junction at La Maddelena near Cagliari.

The Wellington raid on the night of June 23 was directed primarily against the railway yards and industrial areas of Catania, where several fires were started.

Thirteen enemy planes were shot down in a spectacular running battle by the Lightning fighters which escorted the Marauders to Chilivani.

P-40 Warhawks picked targets as they flew in wide-ranging forays in Southern Sardinia. They strafed grounded planes at Capoterra, destroying several, and then swept on to shoot up two trucks in a highway convoy, strafe the La Maddelena rail station, and machine gun a 100-foot boat in Cagliari Harbor.

They left the vessel smoking and went on to strafe a two-masted sailing ship off Cappo Spartivento, setting it afire.

Bomb bursts covered the Vinafiorita airfield and its dispersal areas under a Mitchell attack. The same Mitchells also shot up a flat-topped craft which observers believed to have been a tank landing vessel southeast of Olbia.

Sea Guerrillas:

Axis Says Balkan Patriots Raid Ships

A Stockholm dispatch said seagoing Greek guerrillas have given the invasion-conscious Axis new cause for worry in the Balkans.

Photographs published in Hitler's own newspaper, the Völkischer Beobachter, and the German magazine Die Woche illustrated how the Axis is combatting guerrillas whom the Germans described as "pirates" operating in small sailing and motor boats against Axis merchant ships in the Aegean.

For more than a year well-organized Greek and Yugoslav Patriots, striking from hideouts in the wild Balkan mountains, have been reported steadily draining Axis resources by land, but this was the first indication they had taken to the sea.

The Nazis employ heavily armed patrol boats and reconnaissance seaplanes to hunt the sea guerrillas, the German papers disclosed. All suspicious craft are examined.

The situation thus revealed was viewed in Stockholm as testifying to increasing nervousness of the Axis in seeking to detect and guard against any Allied invasion thrust against the Balkans.

It is known that British and Indian forces have been concentrated on the Eastern Mediterranean island of Cyprus, and Axis cources recently reported the arrival of American troops there.

Behind this island, which has well-developed naval and air bases and may serve as a springboard for a Balkan attack, the British Ninth Army waits in Syria and Palestine for action.

While fighting the land and sea guerrillas with one hand, the Axis has been reinforcing troops and fortifications throughout the Balkans with the other.

Berlin reports this week said large contingents of troops had been transferred from Russia to that area. Many of these were said to be units engaged in the Balkan campaign early in the war.

In London, an unofficial source said the Axis was pulling back some of its Mediterranean island garrisons. At the same time Ankara dispatches quoted Balkan sources as saying the Axis had 75 divisions, or approximately 1,125,000 troops, stationed in Yugoslavia, Greece, Crete, and some of the larger Aegean islands.

Official United States Navy from Harris & Ewing

The Navy's New Sub-Chaser

The Patrol Craft Escort is designed for heavy convoy duty in northern waters. It is powerfully armed with dual-purpose and anti-aircraft guns, and well equipped with depth charges. The Navy has about 100 of these new vessels on order. This one was launched at Chicago.

Mail Yule Gift Early To Soldier Overseas

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 25

In the air-conditioned Post Office Department Building, even a June hot spell does not preclude thoughts of Christmas. Wherefore, the Department announced today that Christmas gifts for Army personnel overseas must be mailed between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15 to assure delivery in time.

Dates for gifts to Navy personnel overseas were fixed at Sept. 15 to Nov. 1.

Russia:

Soviet Claims Air, Ground Victories

Five German planes out of a formation of nine fighter-escorted bombers were shot out of the sky near Lisichansk, on the Donets River bend southeast of Kharkov, and two German reconnoitering forces were smashed by a Soviet ambush in the same area, a Russian communiqué said.

The bombers' objective was a Russian airdrome, said the war bulletin. Antiaircraft guns forced the bombers to jettison their loads in a field, without any damage, and then Soviet fighter planes took to the air in combat, it was said, downing five of the enemy craft.

In the ground action, the Germans were permitted to approach the Russian lines and then the Soviet troops opened fire. "Most of the attacking Hitlerites were wiped out," the communiqué said. "The remainder retreated in disorder."

German dispatches said a German counterattack had restored Nazi positions south of Velikie Luki, 80 miles from the Latvian border, after Red Army troops had opened a hole in the German lines.

The Russian communiqués made no specific mention of the Velikie Luki sector, dormant for months.

South Pacific:

Allied Bombs Blast Salamaua Buildings

Bombs dropped from Mitchell medium bombers blew up buildings and started huge fires June 24 at the Japanese base of Salamaua, New Guinea.

A spokesman at headquarters of Gen. Douglas MacArthur said the bombs fell among "considerable" air installations. Salamaua is on the Huon Gulf only 12 miles above the jungle sector where Japanese and Allied troops frequently have engaged in patrol clashes. The communiqué said Japanese troops in that sector have suffered over 200 casualties this week in futile attempts to crack Allied lines. Allied losses were described as "very light in proportion." Boston attack planes strafed the enemy there June 24.

Submarines:

9 Japanese Craft Sunk Early in War

The concerted action of alert Coast Guard cutters and Army and Navy planes blasted at least nine and possibly 11 Japanese submarines to the bottom off the Pacific coast shortly after Pearl Harbor.

The Los Angeles Times said a tabulation of the submarine sinkings, although not officially confirmed by the Navy, was based upon substantial data. The Los Angeles Examiner said Japan's plans for snapping United States supply lines for Hawaii and Australia were smashed almost within sight of the California and Oregon coasts. Most of the actual, the newspapers said, occurred not far off Los Angeles Harbor.

The campaign against the Nipponese pig boats followed closely upon the attack in the early days of the war on six American freighters not far off the coast. Within a short time the enemy underseas campaign in American waters was abandoned altogether.

In Burma:

Japanese Worsted In 3 Skirmishes

Seaforth Highlanders, Indian troops, and native Burmese levies have fought three sharp skirmishes with Japanese forces on the Chindwin River front in Northwestern Burma during the past few days, inflicting severe casualties on the enemy while suffering light losses, a British communiqué from New Delhi said.

In one particular successful engagement in the Kabaw Valley, the bulletin said, a Mahratta patrol made a frontal attack on a Japanese camp while the Highlanders slipped in from the rear and occupied enemy trenches. At least 40 Japanese were reported killed in the fighting, which the British troops broke off only after enemy reinforcements began to outflank them.

British Business Forms Lines For Postwar Reconstruction

Continued from Page 1

service and with being too much like "a King speech under a Socialist administration."

He contended the plan "attaches burdens to industry which industry this side of Paradise can never discharge."

Unequal Publicity

Britain has no comparable business force to America's Henry Kaiser. Various organizations, such as the Federation of British Industries, have from time to time outlined ideas for the future. But for every column of newspaper space given to the employers' case, hundreds are filled with cases for labor and the consumer.

Besides being divided and unorganized, British business has hardly begun to appreciate the meaning of publicity. Businessmen lag far behind Government department and labor organizations in their contacts with the press.

Few deny right of business to have its say—hitherto it has not said it.

This week's meetings represent a start in a move to right this situation by formation of a strong central authority for industry.

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Italian Reform Tightens Grip Of Hitler Vise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, June 25—In its practical application the nine-point reform program instituted by the Fascist National Directory is merely an extension of Nazi administrative machinery from Germany to Italy.

It means that, in effect, one single administrative group now controls both Axis nations as they prepare to face a United Nations invasion. By unified and stringent control of German and Italian civilian affairs the Axis Command hopes to prevent serious fissures in both German and Italian morale from widening to a point where they can hamper the defense of the continent.

The first point in the program, according to the Giornale d'Italia, is "the suppression of all attempts to weaken moral and material cohesion."

Curb on Defeatist Talk

This point thus seeks to arrest the rising tide of anti-German feeling among the people and to end defeatist talk which has become alarmingly widespread in the past six months. Indicative of the state of Italian morale is a report that the citizens of Tolmino in Northern Italy surged through the streets with the military garrison "to welcome the end of the war" after a rumor had been spread that the Allies had invaded Sicily.

It must be said that during the last six months the Italians have been less talkative than before—at least about things of military or economic importance to the Allies. This is due to more efficient methods of control imported from the North.

However, there is one notable exception about which all Rome is now talking and which will soon be made known in the United States and Great Britain. This involves Roberto Farinacci, editor of the Regime Fascista and Fascist extremist. It will probably make a most fascinating movie after the war.

Challenge to Intelligence

At the same time it cannot be stated that defeatist talk has been checked, for the simple reason that no intelligent Italian believes that Italy will win.

The next point on the program, according to the Giornale d'Italia, is a demand for "strictest and hardest discipline of industrial production, and uniform guidance of agriculture."

This point is regarded as "too late and not realizable." People who know present-day Italy well claim that such discipline cannot be applied now in Italy because the men who pass disciplinary measures are the first to break them.

Industrial production is far below normal. Agriculture is running wild, with many measures which could never be put through unless every other man were a Government official.

14-Day Shoes

A standard Government shoe now costs 160 lira and lasts 14 days. Leather is practically impossible to get in shoes except on the "black market" at over 1,000 lira a pair.

Low production mentioned by the Carlo Scorza report on the Italian war effort is due to Italian workers working as slowly as usual in recent years. Application of promised discipline can, if tried, only have the result of producing greater inner opposition and a drop in quality.

The third point on the program is a "more effective check on the supply of goods and ruthless elimination of all attempts at speculation."

This point is deemed absolutely necessary due to, as Lavore Fascista states, "irresponsible elements" who keep dabbling in vital products of all kinds at the expense of the public.

Improper Food Handling

Recent lowering of the bread ration to 150 grams a day due to wastage of many tons of wheat is attributed to bad storage and speculation. Actually the Italians need about 400 grams a day to keep up their normal standard of living.

For the same reason a half million tons of potatoes sent from Germany and many thousand sides of bacon have recently spoiled. Italians are not used to storing food, except in the North. The Germans are furious and now store potatoes only in Germany and send rations to Italy as needed.

The next point demands reduction of economic bureaus to a minimum and their absorption in corporations. This is in part due to reduction of the civilian and economic life of Italy as well as to red tape which has been flourishing for years.

Red tape, in fact, is a Fascist institution. For sending money through the post one must fill out about 10 formulas. Postal clerks require 15 minutes to send a package.

Italian 'Boondoggling'

Most governmental offices busy themselves with endless discussion, changing decisions and passing the responsibility generally. This is certain to have a serious effect on the defense measures now being taken.

The sixth point demands the release of the "highest possible dynamism in production of all economic groups with elimination of bureaucratic forms and annoyances."

All that can be said on this point is that it was very necessary, that it remains necessary and that it will continue to be more necessary as the war continues, for it will not be put through.

The next point is a demand for "suppression of the 'black market' with all means available." This, too, is much more easily said than done because everyone in Italy trades in the "black market" for one product or another.

Naturally, a poor man cannot buy food at the same rate as a rich man. But he perhaps trades in something else on the "black market"—paper, shoes, cloth, foreign currency, etc. If he does not buy food on the "black market" and is a city dweller he is likely to be suffering from malnutrition as ordinary rations are insufficient even when obtainable, which is not often the case.

Luxury Shops Closed

The next point is the closing of luxury restaurants and boarding houses, as well as tailor shops, shoemakers' shops and other shops not obeying war economy measures or catering to the luxury trade.

Luxury is widespread in Italy and it greatly offends the working masses who live in extreme poverty. However, the possessing classes seem not to worry about the influence which the display of luxury might have on the morale of the masses.

The next point calls for the deportation of all foreigners who have no important business in Italy. There are a great many Swedes, Spaniards, Portuguese, Turks, and Egyptians in Italy. For the most part they weaken the morale of the Italians with small gifts of luxuries and by expressing pro-Allied sympathies and ideas.

There also are many Germans in Italy, either on vacations or in search of relative peace from bombings, which, incidentally, is becoming harder and harder to find.

It is more noticeable than ever that one of the great European problems is how to reconcile deep-seated antipathies between northern and southern temperament.

The ninth point demands strict application of the law on compulsory labor service. Avoidance of military and labor duty seems to be a plague in Fascist Italy. Streets are full of young men from 18 to 25 who could be in either service but prefer walking with their girls.

Music for Japanese-Catching Submarine Crew

Associated Press from United States Navy

Sinkers of Enemy Ships Honored on Arrival at Dutch Harbor

Lined up on the pier of the Dutch Harbor, Alaska, submarine base, the local Navy band plays a welcoming serenade to a United States submarine as it pulls into the dock after a cruise in Japanese waters during which it netted five Japanese vessels—two merchantmen and three warships.

Sherman Tank Best, German Test Shows

By the Associated Press

A German institute for testing captured tanks has adjudged the American General Sherman the best type the Allies have turned out, the Berlin Radio said yesterday, adding that the Nazis "doubtless" would copy its construction—particularly the gyroscopic gun mount which they consider its outstanding feature.

"According to the findings of the institute," said the broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, "the General Sherman tank is doubtless the best type the Allied armament industry has produced.

"A special innovation on this tank, which by a gyroscope system prevents the gun from being affected by the jolting of the tank when traveling on rough grounds, greatly interested German experts. They believe this to be the first attempt at borrowing from the construction of warships for the construction of arms for warfare on land and doubtless it will be copied soon."

Six-State Farmers Get Record Milk Pool

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—A $20,166,133.21 milk pool—largest on record—will be shared by 54,268 dairy farmers in the six-state New York Milkshed for May deliveries, according to Dr. C. J. Blanford, Milk Marketing Administrator.

Mr. Blanford said yesterday that the total surpassed the previous top value in May, 1942, by $2,393,806.83. The difference, he said, was equivalent to an average $45 gain a farmer.

Thousands of French Jews To Lose Citizenship June 27

By the Associated Press

The German propaganda agency, Transocean, declared on June 24 that promulgation of a new decree depriving an estimated 100,000 Jews of French citizenship, was expected to "result in a mass exodus of Jews from France."

The order, signed by Pierre Laval, is to become effective on June 27. Under it all Jews naturalized in France since 1927 are to be deprived of citizenship rights, the agency said in a dispatch broadcast by the German Radio.

The Transocean correspondent declared that the total number of Jews in France can only be roughly estimated, but quoted Darquir de Pellepoix, the Vichy Government's delegate for Jewish affairs, as declaring that 499,000 registered for special identity cards, approximately 100,000 evaded registration as Jews, and about 100,000 had left France since 1940.

Decrease in Paris

The correspondent said the Jewish population of Paris appeared to have decreased considerably, for he saw fewer yellow stars, which Jews are ordered to wear, on the city's streets.

He expressed hope that the yellow-star marking would also be ordered in Southern France "to drive the Jews out of Southern France," where they now are not required to wear such identification.

In the Netherlands, German authorities have completed deportation of virtually all of the country's 120,000 Jews, according to the Netherlands news agency, Aneta.

Reports from the Netherlands indicate that a final roundup of Jews for shipment to Poland in cattle cars was carried out amid demonstrations of sympathy by Dutch Christians which infuriated the Germans.

Netherlands Situation

It recalled that more than a year ago German Commissioner Arthur Seysz-Inquart announced that Jews would be ousted from the Netherlands by June 1, 1943. On June 6, Aneta said, Nazi newspapers proclaimed: "Jews have now officially disappeared from Holland. There are possibly still a few to be found, but they form merely a rear guard."

The expulsion campaign was said to have started last July, when transports began moving from the Netherlands toward Poland, carrying Jews at the rate of about 600 daily, most of them between the ages of 18 and 40. The drive was speeded up this spring, the agency reported, with decrees ordering complete evacuation on a geographical basis.

The final expulsion from Amsterdam was said to have started May 14. By that time it was reliably estimated that only 4,000 Jews were left in Amsterdam, about 20 in Rotterdam, and a scattered few who had fled into the provinces, where they were being concealed by friendly Dutch Christians, even at the risk of arrest and possible execution by the Germans.

Army Status Asked for War Writers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The Argentine newspaper world has expressed satisfaction at the favorable overseas reception of is proposal that war correspondents be given similar treatment as Army doctors and chaplains.

The Circulo de la Prensa here no doubt will be regarded as great benefactors to journalists throughout the world if, through their initiative, the status of correspondents is satisfactorily regulated by international agreement.

It has been pointed out by Argentine newspapermen that, although the situation of war correspondents has been generally satisfactory, their position has remained obscure under international law. In fact, their status never has been determined.

Several Captured

The Allies have captured a number of war correspondents, chiefly Italian, while a number of Americans and Britons have fallen into enemy hands.

Army chaplains and doctors are internationally defined as "protected personnel." They are commissioned and paid. War correspondents generally enjoy officers' privileges but have no rank or military professional privileges. They usually are paid by their own newspaper or agency employers.

In captivity war correspondents hitherto have been treated like ordinary combatants and their pay is not a settled procedure. They are dependent principally on their employers who are not as well situated as governments in negotiating payment facilities.

The Castillo Government first seized the Circulo de le Prensa suggestion and, despite the revolutionary changes in the regime, it is apparent there will be a continuation of official approval and advocacy of it before all belligerents. Authorities consider that Argentina is in a "special position" to forward the request "by virtue of its position in the international conflict."

Professional Interest

Apart from the diplomatic aspect of the overture, there is much professional interest among Argentine newspapermen.

The Circulo de la Prensa, forwarding its request to the Government, said that it had been proved that a number of correspondents had been the victims of inhuman treatment when taken prisoner and after relegation to prison camps. Investigations of the North American press were cited in this connection.

Argentine authorities avoided all suggestion of bias in transmitting their appeal. The text of their statement was as follows:

"In compliance with the humanitarian sentiments of intellectual groups of this country, the Argentine Government feels it its duty to request the belligerent powers to reserve special consideration for war correspondents who serve the common interest of the warring nations.

"In consideration of their cultural value and the fact that they are unarmed, in a special way comparable to that of medical units, war correspondents deserve to receive guarantees of safety on falling into the hands of opposing forces.

"Therefore, the Government urges belligerent nations, through the Red Cross, to negotiate an agreement by which correspondents with the armies be granted the special privileges established at the Geneva Convention for medical corps and religious persons."

Prelate Upholds Bombing of Reich

LONDON, June 25 (AP) — Approval of the Allied strategy of bombing Germany's industrial cities was voiced by the Archbishop of York today in a diocesan leaflet in which he replied to his countrymen who have protested against the devastating attacks.

"However much we deplore the sufferings of the civilian population and the destruction of their homes, we must continue to use our superiority in the air as a means of ending the war as speedily as possible," the Archbishop declared.

"It is a lesser evil to bomb war-loving Germany than to sacrifice the lives of thousands of our own fellow countrymen who long for peace and to delay the hour of liberation for millions now held in slavery."

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ON HOW TO GET A LONGER LIFE OF SERVICE FROM YOUR VACUUM CLEANER

DON'T

1. DON'T run your cleaner over pins, nails, coins or other sharp, metallic objects. They may cut the belt, puncture the bag or otherwise damage your cleaner.
2. DON'T abuse your cleaner by running it against hard objects such as radiators, doorsills or furniture.
3. DON'T attempt to repair or service your cleaner yourself. This is a job for an expert. Call your electrical dealer or authorized service station.
4. DON'T remove the cleaner cord from the socket by jerking the cord. Always wind cord loosely around hooks on the handle.
5. DON'T wash the bag. Just clean it occasionally with a brush or beat lightly. A very dirty bag should be replaced.

DO

1. DO empty the cleaner bag every time cleaner is used. Dirt in the bag cuts down your cleaner's efficiency.
2. DO inspect the rubber belt frequently — if yours is a motor-driven, brush-type cleaner. When a belt stretches, it reduces the efficiency of your cleaner.
3. DO oil your cleaner if it requires oiling — but do not over-oil. Excess oil damages motor armature and stains rugs.
4. DO keep brushes free from hair and threads—and check bristles frequently. A worn brush cannot clean floor coverings properly. Replace brush when necessary.
5. DO check for correct nozzle adjustment. It should be the thickness of a half dollar from the floor covering.

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FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Greeks Await Allied Drive To Free Them From Axis

Recorded by CBS

The guerrilla columns in Greece have merged into a single guerrilla army with a united command, the Moscow Radio said quoting reports from Istanbul.

Their struggle is directed by the Hellas organization of the National Liberation Front comprising all those constantly resisting the invader, added the broadcast.

By Derek Patmore

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, June 25—While Italy is threatened with invasion by the forces of the United Nations, another important Mediterranean country looms into the news and this is Greece.

This correspondent has just finished a flying trip to Cairo and the Middle East and while in Cairo he had exclusive interviews with the Greek Premier, Emmanuel Tsouderos, and the new Greek Minister of the Navy, Sophocles Venizelos, which throw an interesting light on the Greek situation and Greek hopes for the immediate future.

As United Nations triumphs continue in the Mediterranean, all Greece awaits the hours of liberation. The Greek Premier's comments give an outline of Greek objectives.

The first question asked of Mr. Tsouderos was, "Reports from occupied Greece all declare that the Greek nation expects an Allied landing in Greece this summer. Do you consider their optimism premature?"

Mr. Tsouderos replied: "From the day Greece was occupied by the Axis the Greek people never stopped believing that the day was not far off when troops of the United Nations, as well as Greek armed forces outside Greece, would return and expel the conqueror.

"This belief was unshaken even at the most critical moments in the war. It is combined with exceptionally high morale which made them carry on the fight in the way everyone knows.

"Now that the enemy is being hammered by the forces of freedom it is natural for them to believe that soon the forces of freedom that will liberate them will arrive in Greece and I hope that the day is not far off which will justify this belief."

Relations With Turkey

In regard to Foreign Minister Numan Menemenioglu's recent comment to The Times, of London, the Greco-Turkish relations still occupied a front place in Turkish foreign policy, Mr. Tsouderos said:

"The activity of all politicians of Greece in the last several years has aimed at full restoration of cordial relations with Turkey. Now the Turkish Government has decided to accredit to the King of the Hellenes Ambassador Enis Akayayen, who was Turkish Ambassador in Athens before the war. This fact speaks for itself and emphasizes the very cordial relations existing between our two countries."

Allied Convoys 'Go Through': What Hit Subs?

Continued from Page 1

movements plus what is required to service and sustain combat troops already in Africa, Great Britain and elsewhere in the vicinity of the European theater, and that needed to supply the Allies amounts to a huge total. Consequently, any Nazi claims that the bag of their U-boats has fallen off because there is a lack of targets falls flat.

Two Possibilities

The real answer is one of two things. Either the U-boats are not at sea or if they are, they are being prevented from making successful attacks on convoys.

World War I U-boat warfare statistics disclose some interesting data. The total force was roughly divided into one third operating against enemy shipping, another third en route to and returning from the cruising grounds, and the remainder in port for repairs and replenishment of supplies.

The curve of sinkings shows a regular sequence of maximum and minimum periods spaced about six weeks apart, the maximums coinciding with the times when the submarines were at sea and the minimums when the fewest number was at sea.

Longer Lull

The present lull in announced sinkings has extended well over six weeks, so if the World War I curve is any criterion, the lack of success must be attributed to some other cause.

For some months, all of the Nazi U-boat bases in Western France have been subjected to terrific bombings from the air. In addition, the shipbuilding yards in Germany which specialized in submarine construction, as well as the establishments throughout the country which produce the principal components such as electrical equipment and diesel engines, have been receiving periodical poundings.

Consequently, it is possible that U-boats have received wholesale damage while at their bases or that delays are being experienced in effecting repairs and getting them back to sea.

British Patrols

Britain maintains a constant surface and airplane patrol off the French Coast for the express purpose of making it difficult as well as dangerous for U-boats to go and come from their bases.

Any or all of these efforts may have resulted in decreased U-boat activities, either by preventing or delaying their getting to sea or through disruption of the building program.

Coming now to measures designed to afford additional protection to convoys, we have been told that the small carriers assigned to escort duty are doing splendid work with their planes. A recent news item described the sinking of several U-boats which had been detected by planes many miles away from a convoy that they had no opportunity to attack.

Shoot-It-Out Order

It has been reported that attacks by airplanes have become so much of a problem that the German Undersea Command has issued orders for U-boats to remain on the surface and shoot it out with planes. This story would sound fantastic except for the fact that several instances of this nature have been reported by Allied planes.

It also is known that improved deliveries of destroyers and smaller escort vessels have allowed a more generous assignment of protecting vessels to convoys, so that in place of only two or three escorts, there now are enough to form an inner and an outer screen.

Morale Factor

Then there is the unverified rumor that some new antisubmarine device is proving to be very effective. This device may be the fulfillment of the assurance given by Charles F. Kettering of the National Inventors Council, who, about a year ago, stated that a project was under consideration which gave indications of being able to beat the U-boat.

Also, it is quite possible that the morale of the U-boat crews has begun to crack. Submarine crews, by reason of the wearing nature of their duties, are usually picked men selected from volunteers. Germany has been expending men at a prodigious rate for several years, and its Navy may not have had much choice in the matter of obtaining crews for the 500 or 600 U-boats it is said to have completed.

These men must have begun to realize that submarine warfare is not producing the result their officers promised, as they know by this time that Allied shipping is increasing instead of decreasing. They undoubtedly are aware of the increasing number of U-boats that fail to return to base, and all of the foregoing, coupled with unsuccessful efforts to get within range of convoys, plus the harrowing experience of being depth-bombed, conceivably can result in broken morale.

The situation may be similar to that which existed in January, 1918, when the increasingly heavy toll of German submarines, together with a scarcity of trained crews, resulted in mutinies among U-boat crews at Kiel.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

'Shipyardingest' Family

Wide World

15 Braukmillers Work in Single Shipyard

The Braukmillers of Portland, Ore., claim the title of "shipyardingest" family in the United States. Fifteen members, including in-laws, work at the Kaiser Swan Island Shipyard. Besides the shipyard group, there are a son in the Army, a son in an East Coast war plant, a married daughter away, and another daughter, the youngest, at home. The family pay roll averages $996 a week before War Bond deductions. Here are the shipyarding Braukmillers: Front row, left to right: Mrs. Emma, Mrs. Evelyn L., Mrs. Evelyn M., Mrs. Lavern J., John, Sr., and Mrs. Emily Walker. Center row: Wilbur, Clarence, Henry, John, Jr., Don, and Ray Walker (son-in-law). Back row: Tom, Guy, and Herbert.

U. S. Moves for Close Ties With British Dominions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25—The growing solidarity between the United States and the British Dominions was emphasized today with President Roosevelt's nomination of key career diplomats, Ray Atherton and William C. Burdette, to be Ministers to Canada and New Zealand, respectively.

With Canadian planes co-operating in air attacks against Japanese-held Kiska and Canadian-American naval forces patroling the Atlantic, with American supply bases dotting New Zealand and lend lease and "reverse lend lease" in full-scale operation with the Antipodes, military, economic, and even "social" relations between the United States, Canada, and New Zealand are the closest in history.

Mr. Atherton, former Minister to Denmark and now acting chief of the State Department Division of Foreign Affairs, will serve as both Minister to Canada and Minister to the Government of Luxemburg now established in Ottawa. He succeeds the late Jay Pierpont Moffatt. Mr. Burdette succeeds Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, now on active duty with the Army, who submitted his resignation as Minister when he undertook a tour of the Near and Middle East for Mr. Roosevelt.

Henderson Nomination

A third nomination sent to the Senate by the President was that of Loy W. Henderson as Minister to Iraq. Mr. Henderson will fill a new office there. Thomas M. Wilson has been serving as both Minister and Consul General in the capital of this nation which aspires to leadership of the Arab world.

Mr. Henderson, whose nomination will receive routine approval, will go to Ottawa at a time when the immediate questions of joint Canadian-American war co-operation have been largely solved.

War has welded still more firmly the long friendship between the United States and Canada, heralded through the years by the "3000 miles of unfortified boundary." Wartime defense relations began with a two-day conference between Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada and President Roosevelt at Hyde Park in 1941 just one month before Pearl Harbor.

Now the interdefense apparatus has grown until five top boards are required to handle the joint efforts: the Permanent Joint Board on Defense, the Materials Co-ordinating Committee, the Joint Economic Committees, the Joint War Production Committee, and the Joint Agricultural Committee.

Trade Co-operation

These joint boards have co-ordinated a vast war production which has seen new factories springing up across Canada. They add to a trade co-operation which before the war saw two reciprocal trade agreements signed by Washington and Ottawa and, in 1937, four billion American dollars invested in Canada and one billion Canadian dollars in the United States.

Beyond the war, there stretches the difficult question of how Canada's economy may be maintained when war plants are demobilized and what part the United States will play. In the postwar political field, Canada and Britain will be linked, as before the war. Canada will have its economic and cultural connections in the United States. In this picture the Legation at Ottawa assumes first-rank importance.

The general belief here that the United States after the war will have a vital stake in the South Pacific is reason enough for maintenance of firm diplomatic relations with New Zealand. Whether or not Japan's industrial cities are reduced to ashes in this conflict, Washington is committed, for reasons of American defense, to maintaining security in the Pacific, and this means bases and airfields in Oceania and the Western Pacific.

New Zealand's Place

Until shortly before the war, New Zealand looked at Japan and the Pacific generally through the eyes of London. Fears of Japan were lulled by ignorance of Japanese strength and by the strong British base at Singapore. The fall of Singapore and recent fighting at Guadalcanal and northward has shown Australia and New Zealand that they must look to the United States for their main Allied source of protection.

New friendship has been developed between the countries by the hospitality shown American troops in New Zealand. New Zealand's economic dependence on Britain, however, is just as complete now as it was during the 1920s. Although a considerable part of its exportable surplus is being used to feed American forces in the South Pacific, the bulk of its meat, butter, and cheese goes to Britain. Its postwar problem will be how to dispose of the enormous quantity of foodstuffs the Antipodes will be equipped to produce.

With lowered American tariffs and with American consumption continuing at its present high levels, the United States might buy a big portion of New Zealand's surplus butter, cheese, wool, and lamb. The new American Minister to Auckland will acquaint himself with these proposals and possibilities. Meanwhile, New Zealand, associated on the Pacific Council with the United States and Britain, becomes a second nominee for the title Prime Minister Churchill once bestowed on Canada when he declared in 1930:

"Canada is a magnet exercising a double attraction, drawing both Britain and the United States towards herself and thus drawing them closer to each other."

De Valera Loses Majority In First Eire Poll Since War

Continued from Page 1

candidates, who put practical matters of day-to-day living above all else. In short Mr. de Valera's best political touchstone—"an end to partition and a united Ireland"—has lost something of its dazzle in the realistic struggle for food, coal, and work.

The partition issue, in particular, has been in a state of apparent deadlock for so long that some politically thinking Southern Irish are beginning to feel that maybe someone either more revolutionary or less revolutionary than Mr. de Valera is needed for results.

De Valera Era Waning?

The era of Mr. de Valera, in which Southern Ireland has become for nearly all practical purposes an independent nation after years of Anglo-Irish trouble, seems to be ending.

But as yet no clear-cut new era is in view. Eire's headstrong national leader is only weakened. He might regain his former status. But the trends of Irish history suggest not.

Eire seems to have a period of uncertainty and readjustment of thinking immediately ahead from which, many of its well wishers hope, Eire will evolve a more practical policy for living alongside the British and its neighbor, Northern Ireland.

French Rail Men Told Day Is Near

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, June 25—A special message exhorting French railwaymen to sabotage was broadcast last night by the British Radio. The leaders of the French Resistance Movement sent the message to Great Britain and asked that it be broadcast from Great Britain, the broadcast said.

The text was as follows: "French Railwaymen: In the months to come the destiny of France will be decided. The last battle will be fought on the continent. We have to take part in it. You will be asked to make sacrifices—the greatest sacrifices which a railway employee is able to make.

"You will have to destroy the engines of which you are so proud. You will have to put installations out of commission. You will have to crowd traffic on the sidetracks.

"When the day of the liberating offensive comes, all of you 800,000 French railwaymen must prevent the Germans from executing their plans. You can hamper the German troops, stop their armament supply: You can break the power of the Germans, and force them to perish."

Roosevelt Takes Firm Stand That Coal Must Be Mined

Continued from Page 1

Connally antistrike bill by large majorities and will demand its enactment. The bill must be signed or vetoed by the President by midnight tonight, or otherwise becomes the law automatically. Whatever Mr. Roosevelt does, it is assumed that he will issue a statement explaining his action, which may give him a vehicle for discussing the strike and the larger tangled labor situation.

NWLB Power at Stake

One of the big problems in the present welter of uncertainty is the status of the National War Labor Board.

The Board takes the position that it is a court, and that when it hands down a decision it must be enforced. It has grown touchy over the continual flouting by Mr. Lewis, and a number of members feel that they should resign unless their prestige is upheld. They handed down their ruling in the coal case and if future rulings are to mean anything, they feel this must be enforced to the letter.

Into this irritated atmosphere, Mr. Ickes' statement of yesterday, in inviting the coal operators to Washington, caused new heartburnings. Mr. Ickes' telegram of invitation postulated that a "controversy" continues to exist between operators and miners. In fact Mr. Ickes said as much.

The Board authorized a spokesman to declare "there is no controversy between the miners and operators—that was settled by the WLB."

Wants Orders Enforced

In other words, the NWLB wants to have its verdict taken as final, with the Administration enforcing it. If the Government fails to enforce it, then other parties before the Board will flout it. In fact, United States Gypsum is starting to flout it already.

The NWLB handed down a union maintenance order for the company's Warren, Ohio, plant. John E. MacLeish, attorney for the company, declared yesterday it would refuse to comply with the order, and that its decision was final.

This is a sequel to a similar controversy between the Board and Montgomery Ward. Mr. Roosevelt as Commander in Chief had to intervene in that case, and issue two demands on Mr. Avery before the latter signed a contract.

Mr. Avery has denounced the union maintenance clause from the outset.

When unions gave their "no strike" pledge they argued that they yielded up their economic weapon to discipline workers and prevent nonunionists from infiltrating the plant.

The Government accordingly promised that in war plants workers would have 15 days in which to withdraw from a union before a contract with an employer took effect, after which the union members would be bound to maintain their membership for the duration of the contract, as a condition of employment.

Mr. Avery has denounced this system as unconstitutional and Montgomery Ward, and now United States Gypsum, have engaged in advertising campaigns attacking it.

President Assails Congress In Fight for Food Subsidies

Continued from Page 1

ers who do not have the facilities for demanding wage increases.

The President prefaced his warning by an explanation that the food problem primarily concerns this year's food supply. He said everybody in the Government is working to increase next year's utput. Bottlenecks in manpower, arm machinery, and price control, as well as floods, have reduced this ear's food crop below anticipated levels.

Beyond Immediate Needs

The President told his press conference that in dealing with the food situation, those in charge had to look beyond immediate needs. While everybody favored growing all the food possible, a food czar could not accomplish that by himself, he declared.

Asked whether War Food Administrator Chester C. Davis had submitted his resignation because he has not been given control over food prices and rationing, Mr. Roosevelt replied that he had not. Mr. Davis has been critical of the OPA's method of applying food subsidies, contending they should be used first as incentive payments for increased production. OPA did not ask his advice in inaugurating the butter and meat subsidies.

The President took the position that protection of the consumer should not be in the hands of the Department of Agriculture which is naturally more interested in encouraging the farmer than in seeing that prices to the consumer are held down.

The first food problem of the nation today, the President declared, is to get food to the people at present prices. The public, he indicated, should not let Congress detract its attention from that goal with talk of reorganization and appointment of a food czar.

With signs pointing toward a close vote on the question of prohibiting food subsidies, Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas charged in the Senate that the Administration's price-roll-back program would force the soldiers on world-wide fronts to pay part of the cost of feeding civilians at home.

Declaring that price-reducing subsidies would be more likely to decrease than increase agricultural production, Senator Capper urged adoption of an amendment by Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, which would alter pending legislation to prevent such payments.

President Roosevelt's reiterated opposition to establishment of a food director with centralized authority over production, distribution, rationing, and prices of agricultural products was met by a new demand in the Senate from Senator Kenneth S. Wherry (R) of Nebraska for such a czar.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, asked immediate enactment of a measure to place the entire food program under the Price Control Act in the hands of the War Food Administrator.

Until the Food Administrator took control of the program, Senator O'Mahoney's legislation would permit continuation of the present subsidy rollback on meats, butter, and coffee.

Senator O'Mahoney told the Senate the purposes of his proposal are to maintain agricultural production, prohibit a roll-back on the producer, and to "give control of agriculture problems to those who understand them."

Revolt on Lewis

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., June 25 (AP)—All 30 mines in the United Mine Workers District 9 and at least five in District 1 halted operations today as approximately 11,000 more workers joined a revolt in the anthracite field against a back-to-work order of the U. M. W.'s National Policy Committee.

The action swelled the number idle to approximately two thirds of the 83,000 men employed in the industry.

Complete shutdown of operations in District 9 resulted from a "holiday" voted by the Shenandoah Central Labor Union at a meeting last night at which one delegate shouted: "Let's prove we won't be led around by the nose by John L. Lewis."

Roosevelt Wants Writer Kept Warm

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—The street running past the White House Executive Offices is going to be dug up soon so a new steam pipe can be laid fro mthe State Department's heating plant, and President Roosevelt told the press that it was being done because he was solicitious about keeping them warm next winter.

He admonished against writing anything about a lot of money being spent on the project, remarking that it would cost about $25,000 and no new pipe had been bought because the necessary tubing would come from a Government stock pile.

The present line, he said, was laid about 20 years ago under a President, Calvin Coolidge, who thought about dollars and cents. The pipe loses about 1,000 pounds of steam a week, Mr. Roosevelt said, so it has to be replaced unless people in the Executive Offices are going to "freeze" next winter.

Detroit Returning to Normal, But Troops Kept on Patrol

DETROIT, June 25 (AP)—Gov. Harry F. Kelly said today no grand jury investigation was planned into the race rioting Monday that brought Federal troops to restore order on Detroit streets.

The Governor accepted a recommendation of his fact-finding committee of four law enforcement officials that such an inquiry was not needed.

"You cannot start a grand jury on hysteria," said one of the committeemen, Attorney General Herbert J. Rushton.

"At present," Mr. Rushton added, "there is no evidence upon which a petition for a grand jury could be addressed to any court. When we get evidence that the riot was planned or was inspired by enemy influence, there will be time to think of calling one."

First Jury Trials

The first two jury trials resulting from riot cases ended today with convictions of a Negro and a white man on charges of disturbing the peace. Both juries were composed entirely of whites.

A jury of six women in Recorder's Court convicted Lewis Bradley, Negro, in 21 minutes, and another Recorder's Court jury composed of eleven women and one man convicted Rudolph Richko, white, in less than ten minutes. Mr. Bradley and Mr. Richko immediately were sentenced to 90 days in jail.

Mayor Edward J. Jeffries today appointed a 12-man inter-racial committee headed by William J. Norton, Executive Secretary of the Children's Fund of Michigan, to study the race situation in Detroit and make recommendations for the future.

The Mayor, commenting on plans of Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas for his House Committee on Un-American Activities to make an inquiry here, said today that "the Dies Committee can offer us nothing but more confusion."

Probe by Dies Opposed

Mr. Jeffries said, "The F. B. I. has been investigating, along with military and naval intelligence, and city and state police. Another investigation by Dies would accomplish nothing at all."

Meanwhile, Detroit had practically regained normalcy after its two-day mob violence which resulted in fatalities to more than 30 Negroes and white persons, injured more than 700 others, several critically, and resulted in thousands of dollars damage to property.

Although the city has progressed so far toward normalcy that some civilian restrictions have been eased, 3,800 Federal Troops still patroled streets today and curfew is enforced. The curfew, however, has been moved back to midnight.

Wide Demands for Inquiry

Lines of rioters continued to file through the City's courts where 90-day jail terms already have been meted out to more than 150. Action against more serious offenders has not reached trial court stage.

With demands being made throughout the nation for investigations into the causes of the riots and punishment of the leaders, Michigan authorities were attempting not only to place the blame but to obtain information which would help prevent similar racial disturbances.

To that end, the psychopathic clinic of Recorder's Court and the State's Department of Social Welfare will interview and give mental tests to the 1,000 rioters held by police.

Dr. Lowell S. Selling, head of the psychopathic clinic of Recorder's Court, expressed belief that a great factor in the emotional explosion was presence of hundreds of feeble-minded and borderline cases in both races.

Alabama's Stand

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 25 (AP)—Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama declared yesterday that the Negro and white races "are part of the economy of the South and shall continue to remain so in peace and accord if we can be let alone, and zoot-minded propagandists and reformers do not mislead, misguide, and misinform."

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House Group to Probe Navy Elk Hills Oil Deal

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—With Navy Secretary Frank Knox signifying complete agreement with the procedure, the House Naval Committee decided today to order a full investigation into the Navy's oil policy in general and that Department's now-abrogated Elk Hills contract in particular.

The House Public Lands Committee already is investigating the Elk Hills matter.

The Naval Committee acted after Secretary Knox appeared before it to explain the contract which he concluded with Standard Oil of California for joint development of the rich Elk Hills reserve, and which he subsequently canceled when the Justice Department ruled it "illegal and invalid."

When the Secretary appeared later before the Public Lands Committee, Representative White (D) of Idaho asked for an explanation of the delay between an Interior Department opinion last March on validity of the contract and the actual cancellation last week.

Secretary Knox replied he immediately had taken u pthe question with the President after receiving the Interior Department opinion and added:

"I regret that I did not ask the opinion of the Justice Department before I sent the contract to the President for approval. I should have done so. I just muffed it there."

In response to another question, he said the Navy and Standard had mutually agreed to rescind the contract, but meanwhile were working under "a temporary agreement" pending final settlement of the question.

Secretary Knox told the Naval Committee members that the nation faced a shortage of vital crude oil, with the likelihood that it would become serious late this year "and most certainly next year." He emphasized his interest in conservation of reserves and expansion of sources of supply.

Litigation Termed Slow

A statement by the Secretary that condemnation proceedings in Elk Hills undoubtedly would involve lengthy litigation and the posting of a large sum to cover Standard's interests in the field coincided with release of the Justice Department's report on the Navy Contract in which condemnation was recommended.

After Secretary Knox's Naval Committee testimony, Acting Chairman Patrick H. Drewry (D) of Virginia, asked him: "Do you agree that we should go into this whole situation thoroughly?"

"Yes," Secretary Knox responded.

He told the committee that "this is no time for two departments of the Government to be engaged in a legalistic dispute. When we were told by the Justice Department that the contract was invalid, that was that, and we rescinded. We could not waste any time over legalisms."

Representative Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota, ranking minority member, asked Secretary Knox whether he "still stood on the deal."

"We're in a war now," replied the Secretary. "Let's not squabble over this particular contract, over the dotting of an 'i.' Let's get a contract that will be approved."

Secretary Knox asserted it was of "the first importance that we have an adequate reserve," and added that national policy dictates that we expand our reserve outside the Continental United States "in every way possible."

"Some immediate attention must be given to the immediate conservation of this invaluable material—we must maintain storage of oil in the ground," he said as he swung into an explanation of the Elk Hills contract.

Three Choices

He said that the situation at Elk Hills offered three choices: purchase of Standard's property, condemnation through court proceedings, or an arrangement for its joint development.

He said that the Navy Department had "tried" the first of the three, purchase, but said that the Company wanted $210,000,000 for its interest, a figure which he described as "excessive."

Of condemnation, he said it would involve posting with the courts a sum representing the Navy Department's estimate of the value of Standard's interest during the proceedings. He said that undoubtedly long litigation would follow, adding that "in view of the huge demand on the taxpayers as a result of the war," he felt that it would be unwise to tie up the money.

Secretary Knox declared that the "choice we made"—a joint agreement—was made on the grounds that it satisfied the present need for oil and avoided posting large sums of money.

Condemnation Urged

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—The Justice Department recommended in a report made public today that the Government acquire by condemnation proceedings the Standard Oil Company of California's $146,000,000 interest in the Elk Hills, Calif., petroleum reserves.

The report, prepared by Assistant Attorney General Norman M. Littell, was presented to the House Public Lands Committee investigating the canceled oil contract with the Navy Department.

Mr. Littell's report said what he has testified—that the contract went "beyond" the Teapot Dome leases of the 1920's.

Navy Secretary Frank Knox abrogated the contract, which called for mutual development of the oil reserve, after the Justice Department ruled it "illegal and invalid."

Then, Secretary Knox said, condemnation proceedings probably were the best alternative.

Contract Termed Illegal

Mr. Littell's report termed the contract "a masterpiece of equivocation" that was "illegal and invalid"—not only under the Oil Conservation Act of 1938, but also under the War Powers Act. Its terms, he said, called for a pooling of approximately 8,300 acres of land owned by Standard Oil with approximately 35,175 acres owned by the Government, without taking into consideration that water seepage into Standard's share had impaired the value of the Company's holdings.

The report recommended:

1. That the President and the Secretary of the Navy be informed that the contract was illegal and void, and that appropriate action be taken to cause Standard to cease all activities under the contract.

2. That Standard's interest in the reserve be acquired by purchase or condemnation. Condemnation was desirable, it said, because of Standard's claims of value—more than $146,000,000 after tax deduction.

3. That demand be made on Standard for an accounting for the crude oil extracted under the "presumed authority of the contract" and for damages, if any, for the use of the Government's property and equipment.

4. That should Standard refuse to cease operations or refuse to satisfy the demand for an accounting and for damages, action be instituted to set aside the contract, quit title to the Government's lands, account for the value of all crude oil and provide for damages.

Two Alternatives Cited

"The Government," the report said, "faces a choice of alternatives: Either the Congressional policy of conserving oil in the ground must be abandoned in order that the Government may receive payment for the estimated 12,250,000 barrels owing it from five years of production, or a credit of approximately $12,250,000 owing to the Government would remain indefinitely on the books of the Standard Oil Company, uncollected and without interest."

Thriving Tourist Business Foreseen in Alaska After War

Monitor Traveltalk

By M. Le Tour
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Alaska will have a lucrative tourist business comparable to that of Hawaii after the war with vacationists traveling north in summer and winter by airplane, ship and automobile, Gov. Ernest Gruening firmly believes.

"The tourist business should become Alaska's third ranking business, next to salmon and gold, after the war," Dr. Gruening said in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor. "The Territory has all the attractions necessary to bring visitors from all over the world."

The Governor of Uncle Sam's farthest north possession, a world traveler himself, probaby is as well versed in Alaska's tourist possibilities as anyone; he has traveled throughout the Territory from Ketchikan to Barrow, and Dutch Harbor to Fairbanks. He also has traveled to and from Alaska by air and sea and has driven over parts of the Alaska Highway.

Plenty of Scenery

"Exploitation of Alaska as a vacation land is the one sure pattern of success which the Territory offers," he pointed out. "Our gold mines may become exhaused; no one knows how long the salmon runs may be depended upon. But you can't exhaust scenery—not glaciers and mountains and vast forests. Those are the things which tourists want, and Alaska has them in plenty."

Just returned from a 3,000-mile aerial inspection of Arctic Army outposts and airfields and Eskimo Territorial Guard units, Governor Gruening said he had talked with scores of soldiers from the States, most of whom indicated their determination to return to Alaska after the war, either on vacation trips with their families or to make their homes in Alaska's beckoning villages and valleys.

The tourist trade will be the greatest benefit accruing from Alaska's participation in the war, Dr. Gruening believes. Construction of the Alaska Highway from Dawson Creek, British Columbia, to Fairbanks by the Army's Northwest Service Command alone has done much to center popular interest in Alaska, while the general war publicity has done much to locate Alaska firmly in the minds of the myriad thousands who will be seeking new and distant vacation resorts when the lights go on again. Easily accessible now by all main methods of transportation, Alaska has only to prepare the necessary facilities and accommodations to reap the golden harvest of tourist dollars.

Inexpensive Travel

"And it won't be expensive, either," he remarked. "Many fathers simply will pack the family into the car and go off on a camping trip to Alaska. They can carry much of their food with them, camp beside lakes and rivers every night, travel at their own leisurely pace and see unbelievably beautiful country day after day. It's not a dream—it's what is going to happen as soon as the war is over. Alaska has one definite advantage over Hawaii or the Bahamas, from the commen man's point of view: it's on the same continent. An autmobile and a vacation budget will be the only requirements when the war is over."

The tourist business, heretofore a virtual steamship company monopoly in summer and a forgotten item in winter, will thrive the year around when winter sports centers are established in Mount McKinley National Park and elsewhere in Alaska, Governor Gruening predicted. Skiing, tobogganing, snowshoeing and even dog-sled trips will become part of America's winter life as the potential recreational field is developed, the thinks.

"The tourist business in Alaska has every possible reason to thrive and expand," Governor Gruening declared. "There will be combination sea and motor tours for those who can afford them; others will leave New York at the close of the business day on Saturday and be camping in the wilderness near Ketchikan on Sunday evening—that's air travel for you! And there will be the highway, open to everyone."

Eventually, the Governor declared, the tourist trade may become Alaska's dominant source of income. Thousands of square miles of untouched wilderness already have been set aside by the Federal Government as national parks and monuments; much of the reserved area is easily accessible, while other parts hold forth the lure which always attracts those who want the thrill of traveling in unknown, unexplored areas.

Senators Discuss OWI Compromise

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—A compromise leaving intact the "news room" of the Office of War Information, but shearing it of its domestic and foreign propaganda activities, was reported under discussion today by members of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

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The Home Forum

"The Lord shall fight for you"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW MUCH can the warrior of today learn from a study of that greatest of all books, which has lived through the ages—the Bible! In it are stirring accounts of battles fought and won by those who relied absolutely on God when all about them pointed to defeat.

Moses and his people, pursued by the Egyptians, were faced with the Red Sea, and yet, obedient to God's command, they went forward, not knowing how they would be delivered, to find the waters parting that they might proceed on dry land and thus escape their pursuers. Joshua persistently marched his men around the city of Jericho, knowing that eventually its walls would fall. He had learned to trust in God; for had not God divided the waters of Jordan for him even as He had parted the Red Sea for Moses? Moses and Joshua were leaders of the children of Israel. Both men recognized the voice of Truth when it came to them, saying, **"The Lord shall fight for you"** (Exodus 14:14).

* * *

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 583), Mary Baker Eddy defines children of Israel thus: **"The representatives of Soul, not corporeal sense; the offspring of Spirit, who, having wrestled with error, sin, and sense, are governed by divine Science."** And on page 566 of the same book she writes, **"As the children of Israel were guided triumphantly through the Red Sea, the dark ebbing and flowing tides of human fear,—as they were led through the wilderness, walking wearily through the great desert of human hopes, and anticipating the promised joy,—so shall the spiritual idea guide all right desires in their passage from sense to Soul, from a material sense of existence to the spiritual, up to the glory prepared for them who love God."**

One can never find himself in a situation too difficult for Love to handle. Danger may at times seem very real, very near; but the omniaction of divine Mind is a law of annihilation to everything unlike good. The consciousness of this fact enabled Jesus to calm the storm, feed the multitude, heal the sick, and raise the dead.

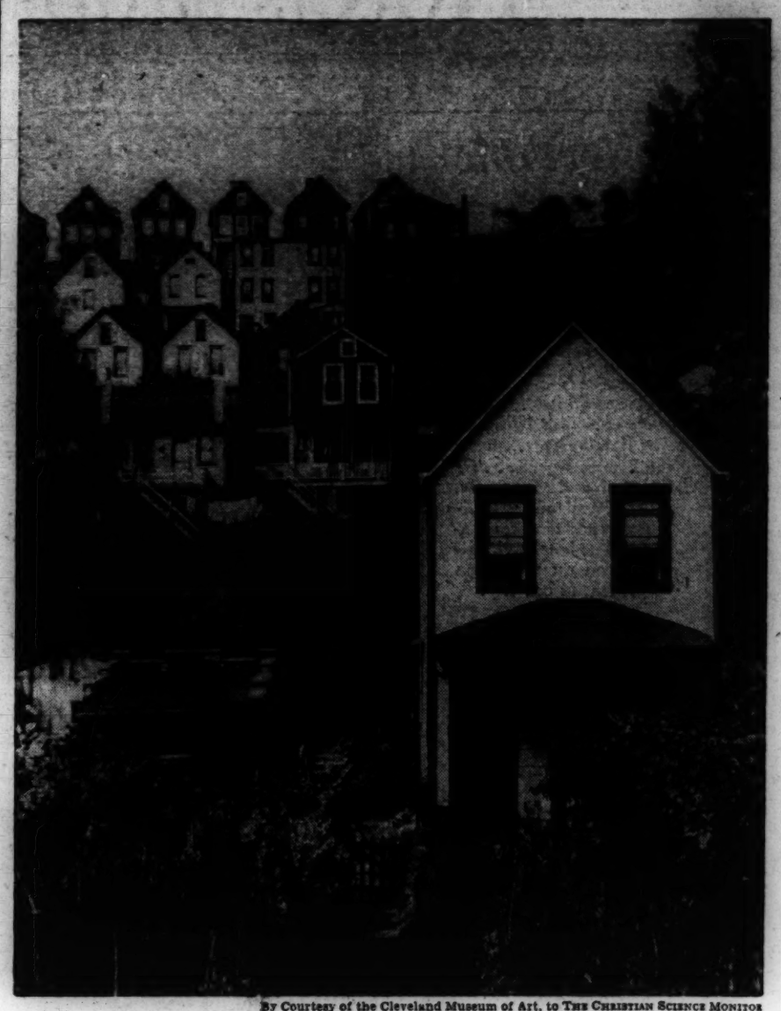
* * *

On one particular occasion I was assured of the ever-presence of Mind, the ever-operative Principle that regulates all activity. I was driving into town at a busy hour of the morning. The roads were covered with a glare of ice, and traffic was proceeding cautiously. A few yards ahead of me another car suddenly skidded and stopped directly across my path. The driver glanced helplessly in my direction. To mortal sense a collision was inevitable. The prayer that saved Jehoshaphat came to me (II Chronicles 20:12): **"O our God, . . . we have no might against this great company that cometh against us; neither know we what to do: but our eyes are upon thee."** With that prayer the emergency was met. God's law of harmonious action was allowed to operate. The car ahead rolled forward just enough to let mine pass it.

What are we fighting for today? For a spiritual sense of existence to replace the material? If the answer is "Yes," and it should be, we can be sure of spiritual guidance. The same Principle of being is operating now as in Moses' time. The directing voice of Spirit can be heard by those who listen. Modern warfare is not fundamentally different from that of yesterday. Men are fighting for what they believe to be right, for freedom from slavery, oppression, aggression, destruction of evil, hatred, and fear. Sometimes they grumble at the hardships endured, but they fight on, ever mindful of their righteous goal, and when the battle is over they rejoice in the knowledge of the power of God.

None can escape the warfare with evil, whether at home or on the battle front. Each day presents an opportunity for victory over error of some sort. Mortal mind would have us think we are incapable of the work we have assumed; that the time is not long enough; that our strength will fail, our courage leave us. Let us remember that the Lord will fight for us. Let us rest assured that He knows what to do. To have the Mind that was in Christ Jesus is to be "present with the Lord," for that Mind is God. When all thought is brought into subjection to this one and only Mind, wars will cease and harmony prevail. Then, indeed, it will be seen that the Lord, divine Mind, has fought for us.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]



By Courtesy of the Cleveland Museum of Art, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"PITTSBURGH HOUSES": *A Photograph by Edward B. Noel*

RECENTLY, EDWARD B. NOEL was awarded first prize in a competition at the Cleveland Museum of Art for this photograph, "Pittsburgh Houses." Whoever knows Pittsburgh's densely settled residential district will find this townscape characteristic. The camera, under Mr. Noel's guiding hand, seems to have absorbed a quality of atmosphere that many painters have of late tried to translate into pigment. Any American city set on a hill will find the portrait of one of its humbler districts presented here.

„Pan będzie walczył za was"

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

ILE MOŻE nauczyć się wojownik dzisiejszy z rozpoznania największej ze wszystkich ksiąg, tej która żyje poprzez wieki—Pismo święte! Znajdują się wniej poruszające powieści o walkach stoczonych i wygranych przez tych którzy całkowicie polegali na Bogu gdy wszystko na około ich wskazywało porażkę.

Mojżesz i jego ludzie, ścigani przez Egipcjan stanęli naprzeciwko Czerwonego Morza, lecz posłuszni rozkazom Boga, szli naprzód, nie wiedząc w jaki sposób będą uchronieni, i zobaczyli wody rozstępujące się żeby mogli przejść na suchym lądzie i tym sposobem uciec od ich prześladowców. Jozue trwale maszerował swych żołnierzy w około miasta Jerycho wiedząc że na końcu upadnie mur. Nauczył się on ufać w Bogu; ponieważ czyż nie rozdzielił Bóg wód Jordanu dla niego tak jak On rozstąpił Czerwone Morze dla Mojżesza? Mojżesz i Jozue byli wodzami dzieci Izraelu. Obaj rozpoznali głos Prawdy gdy przyszedł do nich mówiąc, „Pan będzie walczył za was" (2 Mojżeszowe, 14:14).

* * *

W podręczniku Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza i Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma Świętego), str. 583, Mary Baker Eddy określa dzieci Izraelu w ten sposób: „Przedstawiciele Duszy, nie cielesnego zmysłu; dzieci Ducha, którzy po mocowaniu się z omyłką, grzechem, i zmysłem są rządzeni przez boską Wiedzę." A na stronicy 566 tej samej książki pisze ona: „Jak dzieci Izraelu byli z tryumfem prowadzeni przez Czerwone Morze, ciemne, odpływające i płynące fale ludzkiej bojaźni,—jak byli oni prowadzeni przez kraj dziki, idąc w zmęczeniu poprzez wielką pustynię ludzkich nadzieji, i z góry spodziewając się przyrzeczonej radości,—tak będzie duchowna myśl prowadziła wszystkie poprawne pragnienia w ich przejściu od zmysłu do Duszy, od materyalnego uczucia istnienia do duchownego, w wyż do chwały przyszykowanej dla tych którzy miłują Boga."

Człowiek nigdy nie znajdzie się w położeniu któreby było za trudne do napotkania Miłością. Niebezpieczeństwo może się czasami wydawać bardzo prawdziwem, bardzo blizkiem; lecz wszechczynność boskiej Myśli jest prawem zniszczenia dla wszystkiego niepodobnego do dobra. Świadomość tego faktu uzdolniła Jezusa do uciszenia burzy, nakarmienia tłumu, uleczenia chorych, i wskrzeszenia umarłych.

* * *

Przy jednej szczególnej sposobności byłem zapewniony wszechobecnością Myśli, tej wszechdziałającej Zasady która wyznacza wszystkie czynności. Jechałem samochodem do miasta podczas godzin rannego ożywionego ruchu. Drogi były pokryte szybą lodu, a ruch samochodów prowadzony był z ostrożnością. Parę metrów naprzód odemnie samochód nagle poślizgnął się i stanął napoprzek mej drogi. Siedzący przy kole spojrzał bezsilnie w moją stronę. Do zmysłu cielesnego zderzenie było nieuniknione. Modlitwa która wybawiła Jozefata przyszła do myśli mej (II Kroniki 20:12): „O Boże nasz! . . . W naści zaiste nie masz żadnej mocy przeciw mnóstwu tak wielkiemu, które przyszło na nas, i nie wiemy, co czynić mamy, tylko ku tobie obracamy oczy nasze." Nagła potrzeba była napotkana tą modlitwą. Boskiemu prawu zgodliwej czynności dozwolono działać. Samochód przedemną posunął się naprzód dostatecznie aby dozwolić mojemu przejechać.

O cóż walczymy dzisiaj? O duchowne uczucie istnienia w miejsce materyalnego? Jeżeli odpowiedź jest „Tak", a powinna być, pewni możemy być duchownego kierownictwa. Ta sama Zasada istnienia teraz działa która działała w czasach Mojżeszowych. Kierujący głos Ducha może być usłyszany przez tych którzy słuchają. Nowoczesna wojna nie jest zasadniczo inną od wczorajszej. Ludzie walczą o to które myślą że jest sprawiedliwem, za wolność od niewolnictwa, uciemiężenia, napaści, zniszczenie zła, nienawiści, i bojaźni. Czasami narzekają na trudności wycierpione lecz walczą dalej, zawsze pamiętni ich sprawiedliwego celu, a gdy walka się ukończy, radują się oni w poznaniu mocy Bożej.

Żadni nie znajdą ucieczki od walki ze złem, czy to w domu czy to na polu walki. Każdy dzień daje sposobność na zwycięstwo nad jakimś błędem. Śmiertelna myśl sprzyja myśli że nie jesteśmy zdolni pracy która sobie przybraliśmy; że czas jest niedostateczny; że siły nasze nie podołają; że nasza otucha opuści nas. Powinniśmy pamiętać że Bóg będzie za nas walczył. Bądźmy zapewnieni że On wie co ma czynić. Aby mieć Myśl ktora była w Chrystusie Jezusie, jest to być „obecnym z Bogiem" (według Angielskiej bibliji), ponieważ ta Myśl jest Bogiem. Gdy wszystka myśl zostanie podległą tej jednej i samej Myśli, wojny ustaną i zgoda będzie przeważać. Wtedy, rzeczywiście, będzie widziano że Bóg, boska Myśl, walczyła za nas.

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Neighbor's House

There never was a duller house, but see,
With dignity its shabbiness is kept.
Precisely cared for. Sheltered by the tree,
The steps are steady, the piazza swept;

Its shade is restfulness; the patient chairs
Are waiting. Look, the door remains ajar
Forever welcoming, and there the stairs
Point proudly to the room where waits the star.

MARIAN GLEASON

Of Loveliness and Laughter

"Little there is of loveliness and laughter,"
You still complain who have not learned to search
For a summer moon upon a sky-blue rafter,
For stars that gather in the dreaming birch.
Look! Meadows wear the damask of the moon,
Silver and shadow in its bright brocade;
And have you never watched the rigadoon
Of wind and sunlight in the elm-tree's shade?
Have you not felt the June rain's silken touch,
Or seen the flax blooms roll in Irish mirth?
How can you still insist there is not much
Of loveliness and laughter left on earth,
When all about you like a flowering sea,
The tides of beauty sweep eternity?

COSETTE MIDDLETON

Roses by the Thousands for Paderewski

MORGES IS AN OLD TOWN. It has a ruined castle of the thirteenth century, an old seventh-century tower, a romantic atmosphere. When Paderewski decided to settle here his own romantic taste inclined him to the purchase of a certain ancient château, very picturesque. But the wise counsels of his wife prevailed against that. Riond-Bosson, the villa that he had previously rented from the Count Marots, a comfortable modern dwelling, was much better suited to the comfort which Madame Paderewska, woman-like, knew that he must have if he was to do his work. The house, well removed from the highroad, stands at the top of an open green that has a quiet inviting slope to it. Red brick, built somewhat in the manner of an Italian villa, with numerous verandas, balconies and awnings, and a friendly entrance, the Paderewski villa has a spacious, rambling, homelike air to it, and commands a superb prospect. To the south, across the lake, rise the magnificent ranges of the Savoyard Alps; beyond, plainly seen through the gap of the valley, the fifteen-thousand-foot splendor of Mont Blanc, monarch of the Alps, lifts its snowy spire in enormous majesty. . . .

He did not altogether like it at first. With a romantic love of the mountains he felt nevertheless as all prairie-bred people feel when they come into a mountainous country; they feel shut in. Something crushing in this stupendous panorama; it takes a little time to adjust to it, to accustom one's eyes to that motionless heaven-high surf of glacial peaks breaking eternally in an eternal stillness against the sky. . . .

Outside, a riot of verdure, a riot of color. Roses by the thousands. Paderewski is passionately fond of flowers; violets and roses are his favorites; but nearly every year, going away on tour, he misses spring and the violets, so he makes up for this in summertime with roses. Tall evergreens, big century-old lindens and chestnuts, border the wide lawns, for Riond-Bosson is an old place with its own romantic history. It was built during the French Revolution by the Marquis de Tournelles after he fled to Switzerland. . . . There are tubbed orange trees, hedges of pink geranium, odorous beds of mignonette and heliotrope, high fountains of purple wistaria dripping with clustered bloom; and always roses. There is not only a large formal rose garden with every imaginable species and color, but roses climb in profusion over the hedges, cover the fences, bloom even between the trees in the orchard. Bird-houses are at every turn, the place is alive with wild wings and song and restful with the murmur of fountains and the perfume of flowers.—From "Paderewski: The Story of a Modern Immortal," by CHARLES PHILLIPS. (New York: Macmillan. 1934)

Thus One Greets An African Friend

I STOOD IN THE gathering dusk of my first day on African soil. A silence that was cool and almost tangible was falling on the land. Softly it came, and softly the birds' songs mellowed into drowsiness. Close by a cricket chirped, while behind me, where I stood on a little hill, a lazy drone from locusts answered in the leaf-trembling bush. . . .

As I watched the last thin strip of light fade against the green, a voice brought me from my dreaming.

"You like them?" it asked, in perfect English.

Startled, I turned about. A small black man stood close beside me. He was barefoot, and a dark blue cloth fell from his shoulders to his knees, making him, at first, look taller than he really was. He was young, not more than thirty at most, but his eyes seemed older. They looked into me, not boring and inquisitive, but softly, with deep understanding. I liked him instantly.

"Why, yes . . . I do. I didn't hear you come. How long have you been here?"

The man walked in front of me, bent over in a half-bow, and held out his hand.

"You are a stranger in this country. I give you greeting, Massah." I took his hand and shook it, but as I started to draw my hand away he held it and the second finger of his hand pressed against mine insistently. Dickerson had told me about the custom of snapping fingers in greeting, and had shown me how it was done, so I was able to co-operate, even if awkwardly, as he snapped his fingers four times in mine, then put his hand over his heart for a moment. I laughed.

"That's an interesting way to shake hands," I said.

"In my country it is a custom," he answered. "If you don't like a man, and have no time for him, you don't snap his fingers. If you like him, you snap once; if he is your friend, twice; if he is your good friend and brother, three times." He paused and his face relaxed in a smile. "But if the man is your master and father, you snap four times." . . .

"Thank you," I said, and we both laughed. . . .

Standing alone, I watched my first African sunset. I saw the mountains grow dim and soft in a reddish light—then dusky, and fade away. Fires were being lighted in the town and a faint smell of smoke came up on the cooling breeze. . . .

It was pitch dark and I thought for the first time of getting back. How would I see? I hadn't even a match. Looking down in the direction from which we had come, I saw what seemed to be a small fire or a burning of some sort in the thicket by the stream. I felt my way down the slope and soon saw the flame of a lighted torch. It was stuck in the bank, and beside it I was sure I saw a man sitting. . . . Already he who had snapped my fingers four times, calling me father and master, was taking care of me.

I paused, just below the first houses, and put the flame out. Off from beyond the bay came the distant throb of muffled drums. Dance drums. African drums. A pulsing vibrant beat that seemed to fill the night with weird and subtle voices. And somehow I seemed to be a part of it. New, yes all was new, but somehow not strange and remote as I had first supposed. It was familiar. Something in me—deep down and silent—answered; answered each smell, each sound, each touch. I was not surprised, for it was home. In a new room perhaps—but home. —From "I Found Africa," by VAN NES ALLEN. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

One Right Word

ANY ONE MAY mouth out a passage with a theatrical cadence, or get up on stilts to tell his thoughts; but to write or speak with propriety and simplicity is a more difficult task. . . . Out of eight or ten words equally common, equally intelligible, with nearly equal pretensions, it is a matter of some nicety and discrimination to pick out the very one, the preferableness of which is scarcely perceptible, but decisive. . . . I conceive that words are like money, not the worse for being common, but that it is the stamp of custom alone that gives them circulation or value. . . .

The proper force of words lies not in the words themselves, but in their application. A word may be a fine-sounding word, of an unusual length, and very imposing from its learning and novelty, and yet in the connection in which it is introduced, may be quite pointless and irrelevant.—From "On Familiar Style," by WILLIAM HAZLITT (1821).

Red Candles and a China Horse

STORED AWAY IN AN attic are the treasures we gathered. The books are there in a company, warm and mellow, waiting. The ancient manuscripts in parchment and vellum are elbowing volumes of Greek plays, given as prizes to English school-boys half a century ago. And Donne and Chaucer lean across Sir Thomas Browne. I remember the days when we would not travel without them, not so much because we wanted to read them, as that we had to know they were there.

The Pembroke secretary is near them, crammed full of miniature china, the Bristol cups so fragile they fall over if you breathe upon them, the diminutive teapots, salt glaze and Derby and Bow, the Royal Worcester inkwells, the Chelsea figurines of the four continents like a pageant out of *The Faerie Queene*. The porcelain chess set from Russia (the red pawns joyfully reaping the golden wheat) is together with sheep bells from Egypt and Asia, and the rare, warm, merry sleigh bells.

* * *

Quite different things are in our house today, strong, gay, sturdy china, simple and easily replaced. For whether we live here a week or a month, it is always the same house, given its continuity by the bold bright things from the Five and Ten.

Whether we live in two rooms in a teeming city, vast and complicated, filled with the traffic roar, or a room full of windows down a red clay country road with birdsong thick as trees, the place is never alien, since one thing does not change. In city, town, or village, as soon as we arrive, I find the Five and Ten, and there is a familiar world. The same red candles we burned in Macon, the white horse that held our spoons in New York, and the bread-box we first found in Texas—they are all there.

This frail continuity is comforting, for sometimes we fail to realize what a happy time we are having until it is over; and, in unseeing moments, it is good to remember how often in the past some unforgettable adventure has slipped upon us unawares.

* * *

Take the time the little cream-colored horse was broken. It was a gray day, gray wind, gray grass blowing, moss-hung trees, and no one in sight except a sailor sailing a red kite for a little girl, a black dog, and a spotted puppy. They were watching the kite battle the wind as it caught on the roof of a shed. In the fierce blowing, the frail narcissi in the yards of the rickety houses seemed the strongest things on earth.

I was trudging along in the gray dust of the highway, half-way home, and had run out of new ways of carrying my bundles when I came to a cleft tree where I sometimes stopped to rest. I wedged the sack of oranges between the branches and piled the other things on top. Stopping at the tree had become a kind of ritual to be observed day by day, like the coming of the postman or the chorus of a song.

But today, when I took up my sacks again, in an instant my hands were covered with huge black ants vigorously protesting my intrusion in their tree. I dropped everything and was helplessly brushing off ants, when a kind and ancient Negro woman in a rusty black gown came along and helped me "tote" my things home. She shook her head sadly over the little horse, broken clean, in two pieces.

Every time I see the china horse, in whatever city or town, I remember those days and how it is really more fun than a nuisance to juggle with six or eight packages or even with clumsy suitcases.

The candles are comforting assurance that getting up early is a rewarding task. In Savannah, the light string was tied to the bed post for instant jerking at the first scamper of field mice across the bare floor; but, if light was needed, candles were best of all. Their soft flicker transformed the crude familiar room into an enchanted place.

From the dark porch, I used to watch my soldier husband stride away, but never felt that he was gone. In the stillness of early morning, the whole world seems to lie quietly in the hand, with nothing to be added or taken away. The bright stars are closer than thought, and the dry, silvery rustle of wind in the grasses is more intimate than breath. No longer are you a speck in unimaginable vastness. The universe becomes your own thought, and you *know* that you know.

This is the hour for silent realization of all that eludes us during the noisy day. However we may shrink from the early rising, who would exchange its aliveness for the smugness and comfort of sleep!

* * *

As we look back upon the days when we lived carelessly, working at whatever pleased us, we realize that we scarcely noticed or ever became aware of our happiness. Now that something is asked of us, there is a new savor to our enjoyment. We are not waiting until the hard tasks are over to discover how zestful they were. We are delighting in them now.

When we go back to our treasures piled in the attic and bring them down again, will they seem the same? We do not think they will.

When we picture them, shut up in their beautiful cabinet, they seem enchanted, remote, almost untouchable. Though it be necessary to lock them up, to think of them that way makes them seem sterile and lifeless. They are not really put away, unseen and unenjoyed. It is enough to know they exist. We do not need to possess them. Their loveliness is with us whenever we think of them, wherever we go, as tangibly as are the strong bright things from the Five and Ten. They cannot be shut away in a cabinet any more than home or a friend can be made remote by distance or time. For that which our thought includes is wherever we are. And, as a reminder of this, we cherish our china horse, and the candles found at the Five and Ten.

MAVIS GAREY MOORE

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Intimate Message: Columbus, Ohio

What Will Dewey Do? ..... By Roscoe Drummond

The unsolved political puzzle of the Governors Conference is: What will Dewey do? This was the most frequently asked and most consistently unanswered question of the week. But there is no doubt about it. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Albany, and Owosso, Mich., is today the front ranking Presidential prospect of all the 24 Republican state executives.

The puzzle is unsolved because Mr. Dewey just cannot seem to persuade anyone that, however much he says "no" without even a flicker of a smile—he will not be a candidate. Perhaps he cannot even persuade himself.

Not that he isn't trying to persuade himself—and others. When the very thought of being the G. O. P. Presidential nominee in 1944 protrudes its pleasant countenance through the open door of the State House in Albany, Governor Dewey says "No, 999 times no." And he continues to tell his would-be sponsors the same thing. He makes it so specific and concrete and definite that it seems that any reasonable politician would go away and leave Mr. Dewey alone.

They don't. And yet Mr. Dewey's associates seem to be bearing up with a good deal of amiable patience under the necessity of having to send out a certain number of "No, indeed" telegrams every day.

The Governor has put his position on the record so often that in talking with correspondents at Columbus this week he preferred not to repeat himself in quotes. The position he takes is that he is not a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1944, that he will not become a candidate either before or at the convention, that not only will he not seek the nomination but that he will flatly disavow any person who tries to promote his candidacy. Twice, thrice—before election and after—he has stated publicly that he intends to serve out his full term in Albany which would take him to 1947.

That is saying a lot. There is no doubt that Mr. Dewey means it literally and is acting literally in accord with it. But is it enough to remove him from the field? Probably no combination of words could do that, although he has not experimented with the statement that he would not accept the nomination if the convention insisted upon giving it to him.

In any event the Dewey stock continues to be listed on the Presidential market however much the Governor tries to mark it off. It is conceivable and certainly not uncomplimentary to suggest that Mr. Dewey is reasonably pleased at his inability to remove himself.

Certainly his best method of getting the nomination is not to try to get the nomination, and thus he is in the ideal position of not hurting his candidacy by disavowing it—however earnest his disavowal.

No assessment of Presidential possibilities can proceed many paragraphs without reference to the author of "One World," sometimes remembered as the G. O. P. Presidential nominee of 1940. The force of Wendell Willkie's political strength was manifest in all the political canvassing which went on during the conference. His name was rarely omitted from the conversation whether the Governors were chatting with the correspondents or with each other.

The Republican Governor of an important Midwestern State told me that he ranked the three leading prospects today as Willkie, Dewey, and Bricker. Another Midwestern Republican Governor said that regardless of personal preference he figured it to be between Dewey, Bricker and General MacArthur in that order.

Indirectly Mr. Willkie's candidacy for renomination was strengthened during the Governors Conference by the marked crystallization of sentiment among the great majority of Republican State Executives against any dabbling in isolationism in next year's election.

With some allies among the congressmen, these Governors will constitute a decisive force in the new Republican Postwar Advisory Council and it is evident now that their influence is to be thrown on the side of a foreign policy of which Mr. Willkie is the foremost Republican advocate.

From the very first informal talks with Republican Governors here earlier this week, it was apparent that they were out to help their party bury isolationism in name and in fact. A more complete poll completely supports this conclusion.

Gov. Andrew F. Schoeppel of Kansas, Governor Edward J. Thye of Minnesota, Gov. Forrest C. Donnell of Missouri, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Governor Dewey of New York, Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut, Gov. Harry F. Kelly of Michigan and Gov. Earl Warren of California all expressed themselves as favoring the formulation of a definite foreign policy by their party which would affirm America's stake in a system of world security.

These men constitute a representative and influential cross-section of the Republican Governors and they are united in believing:

1. That political isolationism is an unreal policy of a dream world which will not protect America's interests nor avert another war.
2. That the United States must collaborate fully with the other United Nations in order to preserve the future peace.
3. That some form of international police force to prevent aggression will be necessary and that the United States should be a party to such a police force.
4. That a union of the democracies or any kind of super-state which would seriously sacrifice national sovereignty is neither practical politics nor practicably workable at the present time.

If this proves to be the foreign policy stand which the Republican Party takes, it is plausible that it will agree upon a Presidential candidate who has all along been the leading exponent of such a policy. The trend is certainly away from isolationism and toward co-operationism. If the G. O. P. goes all the way, it may be glad to find Mr. Willkie already there waiting for it.

Fine Model for Navy Students to Rally 'Round

Frank E. Colby, Staff Photographer

Radio Students Form 'Protective Wing' Around the 'Father of the Country' on Boston Public Garden

With military precision, these more than 400 Navy men step smartly across the Public Garden en route from classroom to rooming quarters. Etched sharply against the Beacon Hill skyline is the Courthouse at Pemberton Square. These students are taking an intensive 16-week radio course under the supervision of the Navy. One hundred men will be graduated July 3, with a new graduating class every month thereafter. These men will man the radios on the Navy's fast-growing fleet and air service. In expanding its radio program, the Navy has taken over the sixth floor of the Continental Building on Boylston Street, where the classes are held.

Memo From Britain:

The Germans Don't Know ..... By Charles E. Gratke

One of the deep problems that will affect the peace is lack of any widespread consciousness within Germany of what Nazi terrorism has done to peoples of the occupied nations. Starvation in Greece, indignities in Norway, liquidations in Czechoslovakia—these are only imperfectly understood by the hausfrau, the bourgeois merchant, and even by some of the local bureaucrats themselves.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels' propaganda machine, fostering the ignorance it calls enlightenment, has succeeded in insulating large segments of the German people from appreciating the burden of suffering levied on those who have fallen before Hitler's legions.

The problem is best studied at close range—particularly in Stockholm and Lisbon, where neutral travelers still have contact with various groups of the German population. The important fact on which they agree is that the Germans have no over-all picture of Nazi terrorism such as exists outside Axis-controlled areas.

The Germans may know details of the persecution of Jews and of the execution of Poles and of concentration camps at home. They have heard some tales from returning soldiers. But these are seen against the background of German contention that their actions are either justifiable punishment, preventive measures, or against persons whose records make them "unworthy of humanitarian consideration."

Moreover, there has been continuous propaganda to depict Germans in a Siegfriedian light and as saviors of downtrodden Europe.

Admittedly these claims ring hollow. The German people are less and less fooled. But even if they have a general idea that Dr. Goebbels is not telling the truth, they still are a long way from appreciation of the meaning of ghettos, concentration camps, and the torture and despair which has been part and parcel of German occupation.

One example of the "line" is that taken in a recent leading editorial in the Kölnische Zeitung discussing the panic in France of May and June, 1940. The paper contended that fear changed to tears of joy and laughter when the French realized that the German soldier was a "human being who didn't enter the country murdering and setting fires, but almost like a tourist." "At that time," said the editorial, "the French realized that cruelty and inhuman acts are contrary to the soul of the German people."

The comment of one neutral just outside the occupied areas was: "This may fool some Germans but none of the French."

Similarly, on the question of foreign workers, the Germans made a deliberate effort to give their presence sanction by the appearance of co-operation. The Congress of Foreign Workers, which has just met in Hamburg, brought together Czechoslovak, French, Dutch, Estonian, Croatian, Bulgarian, Hungarian, and other representatives of approximately 17 nations, conjured up like tame penguins, to bear witness to the unique comradeship under Nazi tutelage.

State Secretary Gutterer of the Propaganda Ministry showed how it is done when he said: "Let us defend ourselves against our common enemy and support our common interests. This watchword and not political compulsion has induced European workers to come to Germany in a conviction that their fate is linked with that of Germany."

Correlated with this propaganda is a continuous effort to convince the German people that they are always victims of others' attacks and that whatever violence Germans themselves employ is merely in retaliation or defense. Recently the Hamburger Fremdenblatt declared that "vain German attempts to bring about international agreement on aerial warfare were defeated by the British," and blamed Britons, Americans and Bolsheviks for "destroying humanity with their conduct of war."

That is the sort of stuff the German people are being fed by the very regime which introduced total war and whose unrestricted air blitz has left its mark on the civil population of Warsaw, London, Coventry, Eastbourne, and Rotterdam.

It was the same after the last war. Not only the Germans but foreigners came to believe the Reich's ills were due to the "iniquity" of the Versailles Treaty. The Germans dismissed stories of their excesses with the convenient claim that stories of atrocities were only enemy propaganda. In this war the record is clear. Thousands who have suffered understand beyond contradiction what Nazi methods accomplished.

But when the time comes to talk about German responsibilities in the reconstruction of Europe it will not be surprising if the hausfrau and the little bourgeois businessman do not quite comprehend. This doesn't mean they must be abused in turn. But it does mean that the process of education may be a long one—continuing until they do come to cast loose their allegiance to the Nazi system or until a new generation with fresher and clearer concepts grows up to take the places of those who tolerated Naziism.

The Country Speaks: Far West

'Women's Railroad' ..... By Rodney L. Brink

The night southbound limited was two hours late at Klamath Falls, Ore. Those who had come to the station on schedule to board it simply had two hours on their hands. Another passenger train, northbound, was due in half an hour or so.

Outside the station rain was pelting down through the dimout that was dim enough to be a blackout. Into the thinly populated passengers' waiting room came a group of railroad workers, the night crew waiting to service the delayed passenger trains. Their black slickers and rubber coats and hats shone with rain, and gave off gleaming high lights from the electric bulbs overhead.

The crew came in laughing. Before they came, the waiting room had been just a waiting room, its few hardwood benches partly filled with sleepy-looking and glum travelers. The laughter came in like a fresh breeze. It seemed almost out of place—at first.

The service crew was composed of women. They had finished whatever mysterious tasks they had been about out there in the black railroad yards, and had come inside for a few minutes out of the rain, to await the arrival of the next task, the next through train. They bunched up by the door of the express and baggage room, to pass the time of night. Their laughter, which swelled to a hearty, infectious chorus, fell and rose again as the conversation leaped from one subject to another.

First they traded banter with the ticket seller behind his wicket, then with a lone Negro porter whose duties had reached a slack time between trains, then with two yard switchmen who had dodged in for a moment of dryness and light. There were four of the women train workers, and they out-bantered each newcomer, whether or not he offered a challenge to their combined wits.

More than 5,000 women are engaged in war transportation in California, Oregon, Texas, New Mexico, and Utah, the Office of Defense Transportation says. All other states, both east and west, have such workers, too.

Some of the railroad jobs at which women are proving proficient and entirely dependable are: Turntable operators, boilermaker helpers, engine wipers, carpenter helpers, rivet heaters, tractor drivers, scrap sorters and cutters, car icers, yard clerks, track laborers, stationary firemen, journal box packers, operators of bolt-cutting machines, drill press operators, paint sprayers, operators of lubricating appliances, coach cleaners, storehouse attendants—not to mention the jobs they are doing efficiently in the auto bus and electric trolley fields.

There are many wives of railroad men, daughters of railroad men, among the thousands of women who are helping in one important way or another to keep the clicking wheels of commerce rolling. Many others have been drawn to the jobs as completely new hands, wholly unfamiliar with railroading in any of its close-up aspects.

The little group in the Klamath Falls station was just a symbol of one vital part women are taking in the war.

Civil Air Patrol Wins High Acclaim

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25 — America's Civil Air Patrol, composed of more than 75,000 volunteer airmen and constituting the world's largest aerial home guard, are operating more planes available on assignment today than the entire Army Air Corps possessed at the start of 1940.

The Office of War Information, in a report of the activities of this organization of America's private fliers, reveals that its men and women aviators have chalked up more than 20,000,000 miles of flights, spotted more than 150 submarines for the Army, Navy and Coast Guard and summoned ships to the rescue of crews of torpedoed tankers.

Only the United States and Russia have allowed civilians to organize for volunteer flying in wartime. Other belligerents grounded their amateurs as soon as war was declared. America's Civil Air Patrol has grown from small beginnings to an outfit of such value that on April 29, 1943, it was taken over by the War Department from the Office of Civilian Defense to become an auxiliary arm of the Army Air Force.

Play Important Role

The OWI report, released today, remarks that many American military authorities doubted in the wars' early weeks that civilian fliers could render any real service. But the underage, the overage, sportsmen pilots, the women, and the barnstormers unfit for military service quickly began to show how they could contribute. Volunteer squadrons, groups, and flights were organized under a wing commander in each state.

As the idea grew, mechanics, nurses, radio operators, observers, and photographers joined the pilots in ground-crew training designed to fit local units to perform any mission which light planes could fly. Inland, the single-motor "put put" planes became couriers, flying routes between Army posts and industrial plants, carrying important personages, messages, and materials. Other missions began to search for lost planes; others maintain forest-fire patrols and fly emergency relief to flood and disaster areas.

The Civil Air Patrol furnishes men and women pilots to the Transport Command, and carries on a large-scale training program, the OWI adds. Their manifold activities free thousands of Army planes and pilots for more urgent assignments. Casualties to date among the amateurs are 30 fliers killed and 73 planes lost. A number of pilots have physical disabilities; one flies with two artificial legs.

The C. A. P.'s most valuable service came at the time when packs of U-boats invaded America's inshore waters, attacking its tanker fleet. C. A. P. obtained a grant of $18,000 for a trial base near the "worst ship graveyard on the Atlantic Coast." Manning their tiny, single-engined planes and flying over the ocean, the C. A. P. volunteers did yeoman service locating U-boats for the hard-pressed Navy.

Sometimes they fell into the sea. More often, although the little planes were unarmed, the submarines didn't know it and crash-dived when the pleasure craft buzzed over. It was unorthodox for Stinsons and Wacos and Fairchilds to skim 80 to 100 miles out to sea patroling at altitudes as low as 300 feet, the OWI report observes, but the job was done.

Army, Navy, and Coast Guard pilots called the C. A. P. the "Flying Minutemen." In Washington, a few congressmen began to note their activities. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, urged the expansion of the C. A. P. To install two-way radios in C. A. P. planes, the Virginia General Assembly appropriated $5,400. Twenty North Carolina squadrons contributed $100 each to help the Carolina base get started. In the Middle West a group of mechanics raised enough money for one of their number to quit his job and serve on the coast for a couple of months. In Detroit, the hat was passed and $15,000 collected. So the C. A. P. grew by fits and starts.

In the early days the planes were unarmed. Once a little yellow-tipped patrol plane caught a U-boat close inshore and so confused the skipper with its swoops that the sub ran its nose into a mud bank, but it got away before cutters or destroyers could be summoned.

Not long after, planes were fitted with light racks for two demolition bombs and an attachment for a depth charge. Several anonymous technicians designed a bomb sight made of 20 cents' worth of hairpins, tin cans, mirrors, and other scrap, so accurate that a 75-horsepower plane so equipped once hit a U-boat square on the conning tower, the OWI says.

C. A. P. Comes of Age

The C. A. P. has now come of age. But in experimental courier tests, five planes once flew more than a million pound-miles of Army cargo in the first 10 days of their mission, despite bad weather. Another time, a pilot loaded aboard a grinding wheel weighing 400 pounds and took it from Worcester, Mass. to York, Pa., against head winds, preventing a factory work stoppage of several days.

Some members sign up for three to six months of active duty: others spend one-month vacations on flight missions for the Army. Some fly only on Sundays, train for further service by studying at the C. A. P. classes held two or three times a week at the local high school, lodge hall, or other suitable spot. Each member is required to cover the ground studies necessary for a private pilot's license.

Both men and women are eligible for enlistment. Three per cent of United States pilots are women, and C. A. P. figures that some 10 per cent of its membership is feminine. Squadron 421-2, of Atlanta, Ga., is composed entirely of women, with 20 pilots and a total enrollment of 50. St. Louis, Mo., has another feminine squadron, with 60 members. The Cleveland, Ohio, all-girl squadron number 70. A mild controversy whether women's work garb should include slacks, skirts, or culottes has not seriously divided the ranks. Among prominent women members are Hollywood's Mary Astor, Nancy Love, who heads the Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron, and Maj. Ruth Cheney Streeter, in charge of the Women's Reserve of the Marines.

Only American citizens, native-born or naturalized at least 10 years, may join. The uniform is regulation Army, with special cap insignia, red piping on the cap and red shoulder loops. Officers are appointed as majors, captains, and lieutenants in C. A. P. Members on active duty get subsistence pay which has to cover personal expenses, cost of uniform, and a good deal of equipment, while a moderate rental is paid for planes.

Clare Boothe Rouses Congress By Call for British Alliance

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R) of Connecticut stirred the House to tumultuous debate yesterday by declaring that President Roosevelt was once the world's "outstanding isolationist" and has now become a "renegade interventionist."

Catcalls and rebel yells punctuated the debate that followed her charge that the Administration has no foreign policy at all. She called for a positive policy for the postwar era, including "a strong military alliance, or nonaggression pact, with Great Britain and the self-governing members of the British Commonwealth."

She was unable to complete her 30-minute speech because of interruptions from Republicans, who relished her remarks, and Democrats, who objected.

Her principal critic was the veteran Representative Luther A. Johnson (D) of Texas, who denied the President and Secretary of State Cordell Hull had initiated or put through, as Mrs. Luce said, the Neutrality Act of 1939.

Mr. Johnson took full responsibility for his part in putting through that legislation, and admitted to Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York that Mr. Wadsworth had been right in opposing the bill and he had been wrong.

But Mr. Johnson was not so gentle with Mrs. Luce, who he said, had again come before the House with "beautiful and devastating phrases based largely on her own views and frequently unsupported by logic or facts."

Mrs. Luce's speech was in support of the resolution of Representative J. W. Fulbright (D) of Arkansas, which pledges the Congress to support international machinery to maintain peace after this conflict.

She asserted that in the past 40 years, "the average American has come to feel, for some strange reason, that our thinking about Europe and Asia could stop at the water's edge."

"And he has been doomed to ugly surprises," she added. "He is doomed to uglier and more tragic ones if he has failed to learn the lesson of two world wars, namely, that our lack of a foreign policy has not only been an irritant, a worry and a heartache to our natural allies, forcing them into appeasements and uncertainties, but also has been a comfort and encouragement and a very real aid to our enemies."

"There are, I believe, no insuperable difficulties in the way of an Anglo-American alliance," Mrs. Luce said.

"If our Government would ever get down to brass tacks, and help to give the American people a clear conception of what are the vital interests and needs of the United States—then surely the British Government would, for the first time, be willing and glad to deal with us on the basis of a high regard for our material interests and our spiritual aims of world freedom. The British will meet us, I believe, more than halfway to achieve such a policy. . . ."

In the middle of her speech, Mrs. Luce dropped a couple more coined words—"globlindness" and "globalliances."

She's against the former, as well as her original "globaloney," but she's strongly in favor of globalliances, she said.

St. Lawrence Area Residents Reassured by More Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Word that the defenses of the Eastern St. Lawrence region have been strengthened against the prowling U-boat has given general satisfaction.

The stories that were current last summer of sinkings in the river and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence were shown by the actual record of losses to be in part true and in part exaggerated by the excitement of witnesses. The sinkings, however, were serious and there is no attempt to hide the certainty that U-boats will be active again in the region this season.

What has been done is to make the entire population of the area part and parcel of the system of defense. They have become 'new eyes and ears" for the armed forces, through instruction in submarine detection and aircraft identification and in reporting promptly through established channels to units of the armed forces.

The training, which still is being perfected, has been carried out by the Quebec Civilian Protection Committee and the Aircraft Detection Corps. Other groups co-operating with these two organizations are the Quebec Provincial Police and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and members of the Reserve Army also assist.

It has been the belief of many persons in the region that in past months reports of submarines being sighted have been relayed back to some distant headquarters before any action was taken by the forces and in the meantime the U-boat had vanished.

Under the new arrangement the report is immediately telephoned to the nearest branch of the Aircraft Detection Corps and promptly transmitted to the Naval or Air Force post in the vicinity. To insure the successful operation of the plan Squadron Leader J. P. J. Desloges has been appointed as Defense Co-ordination Officer for the region. It is his job to see that civilian and defense forces work together smoothly.

The mobile units of the Aircraft Detection Corps, which has become primarily a submarine detection corps, carry out their training even in remote settlements of lumbermen, fishermen, and farmers. Where there is no telephone service arrangements have been made to tranmit reports by telegram if possible, and if not, by radio.

A dimout has been ordered for the shore lines of the region.

New Victory Ships Will Halve Trip Time

LOS ANGELES, June 25 (AP)—Speed, says Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, Vice-Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, plays a dual role in the American merchant marine.

Speed in construction will raise the merchant fleet's tonnage to 20,000,000 by year's end—larger than Great Britain's, he told California Shipbuilding Corporation employees yesterday.

And the new Victory freighter, he said, will travel 15 to 18 knots, against 12 knots for the present model. Such ships need not be escorted, and can make a round trip on the North Atlantic in 21 days instead of 60, he said.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Acme Ste (3)	1	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅞
Adams Exp (.15g)	22	11⅜	11	11¼	+ ¼
Adams-Millis ½g	1	31	31	31	— ⅛
Addressograph (1)	3	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅜
Air Reduction (1a)	11	46¼	45¼	46¼	+ ¾
Alaska Juneau	9	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Alb&Sus 7.45g	30	100¼	100¼	100¼	
Allegheny Corp	16	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	5	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
Allegh pf $30xw	23	20¾	20	20⅝	+ ⅝
Allegheny pr pf	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
Allegh Lud 5 .70g	71	30¾	28⅝	30⅝	+1⅞
Allen Indust ⅝e	3	11¼	11	11	+ ⅛
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	5	157¾	157	157¾	+1¼
Allied Mills (1½g)	2	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ½
Allied Strs (.45g)	61	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	4	93¾	93¼	93¾	+1½
Allis-Ch-Mfg ½g	26	39⅝	39⅛	39½	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem (½g)	6	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
Amerada Pet (2)	5	84¼	83¾	84¼	+⅝
Am Ag Chem 1.20	5	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅝
Am Airlines 1½e	6	67	66½	67	+ ¼
Am Bank Note .40e	19	16½	15½	16½	+1
Am Bank N pf 3	20	58	58	58	— ¼
Am Beach (1.60)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh .65g	3	40	39½	40	+ ¾
Am Cable & Rad	62	7¾	7	7¾	+ ⅜
Am Can (3)	5	88	87	88	+1¼
Am Can pf (7)	20	178½	178¼	178¼	— ⅜
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	16	42⅝	41⅜	42⅜	+1½
Am Can pf (7)	2	77¾	77¾	77¾	
Am Ch & Cable 1g	6	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
Am Chicle (4a)	30	107¾	107	107¾	+ ¾
Am Colortype .30g	4	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
Am Cryst Sug (1½g)	7	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Am C S 6%pf6	30	103	102	102	—1
Am Distill	2	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	
Am Encaus Tiling	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Am European ½e	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
Am Export L (1g)	19	26½	26	26½	+ ¼
Am & For Pow	53	7⅛	7⅛	7½	+ ⅜
Am F P $6 1.65e	1	76¼	76¼	76¾	+ ¼
Am&FP $7 1.92e	2	87	86¾	87	
Am & F P 2pf	56	24½	23½	24½	+1½
Am-Haw SS 1½g	2	34½	34½	34½	+ ¼
Am Hide & Leath	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	7	66	65¾	66	+ ¼
Am Ice	4	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
Am Ice pf (½e)	3	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	+ ⅞
Am Internat 4xe	36	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
Am Invest Ill .30g	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Am LocomotIve	19	16	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
Am Loco pf 3½x	3	105¼	104½	104¼	+1¾
Am M&Fdy (.40g)	5	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
Am M & Met ½g	2	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	7	24⅛	23¾	24½	— ⅜
Am News 1.80	20	31¾	31½	31½	
Am Pow & Lt	19	3	2¾	3	
Am P & L $6 pf	6	31¾	31⅜	31¾	+ ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	14	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ⅛
Am Rad & St .30g	110	11½	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .40g	79	15⅛	14½	15	+ ⅛
Am Rm pf 4½	260	63¼	62⅞	63¼	+ ¼
Am Sal Raz ½g	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅜
Am Seating (½g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Am Ship Bld 2g	90	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
Am Smelt & R (2)	15	42	41½	41¾	+ ⅜
Am Snuff Co(1.80g)	1	43½	43½	43½	— ¼
Am Sm&R pf 7	30	151	150½	151	—1
Am Sti Fdrs (1e)	13	27½	26⅝	27⅜	+1
Am Stores (¾g)	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Am Stove (.60g)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
Am Sug Ref 1½e	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	
Am Sum Tob (1g)	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
Am Tel & Tel (9)	10154		153¾	154	+ ⅝
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	59	59	59	
Am Tob B (3a)	12	60⅜	60¼	60¾	+ ¼
Am Tob pf (6)	120	144¾	144½	144¾	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½g	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (1g)	24	47½	46½	47¼	+1
Am Viscose pf (5)	3	119	118¾	119	+ ¾
Am Wat Wks	35	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
Am W W 1pf (6)	2	84	83	84	+2⅜
Am Woolen	16	8⅛	8	8	
Am Wool pf (4k)	4	71½	71⅛	71⅛	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ½
Anaconda 1g	50	18¾	17¼	18⅛	+ ⅞
Anac W&C ½g	9	27	26¾	27	+1
Anchor Hk pf (7)	1	109	109	109	+ ⅛
Arm Ill	30	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Arm Ill pr pf	2	59½	59	59	— ¾
Arm Ill pf	10	68	68	68	—2
Armstrong Ck ½g	3	38⅛	38½	38⅝	+ ⅝
Artloom Corp .20g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Arnold Const (½z)	31	10¼	9½	10¼	+ ¼
Artloom pf (7)	10	100	100	100	+2
Assd Dry Gds ½g	49	15¾	14½	15	+ ¼
Assd DG 1pf 6	70	89½	89½	89½	—1
Asso DG 2pf 7	80	88	87½	87½	—1
Atch T & S F 3g	21	56	55⅝	55¾	+ ½
Atch T & S F pf 5	1	84¾	84¾	84¾	
Atl Cst Line 1½g	3	33¾	33½	33¾	+ ½
Atl G&W Ind (3e)	1	28	28	28	
Au Refining .30g	8	26¼	25½	26	+ ⅜
Atlas Corp ¼g	31	12⅜	11¾	12⅜	+ ⅜
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	56	56	56	
Atlas Pow 1½g	30	60¼	60¼	60¼	
Austin Nichols	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Aust N pr A 2k	20	53	53	53	
Aviation Corp .10g	157	5½	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
Baldwin Z-Lond	12	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Calumet & H .45g	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Campbell Wyn ½g	5	17½	17⅜	17½	
Can D G Ale .60	13	21⅜	21	21⅜	+1
Canad Pacific	28	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Capital Adm A	5	8½	8½	8½	
Cap Adm pf 3	20	44	44	44	— ¼
Carpenter Stl 1½g	3	29	29	29	+ ½
Carriers & Gen .20	6	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
Case (JI) Co (3g)	4	120	119	120	+1¾
Case (JI) pf 7	50	141	140¾	140¾	— ¼
Caterpil Trac (2)	7	49⅛	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
Celanese Cp (1g)	29	40⅜	39½	40	+ ¾
Celanese 7 pf 7	10	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7	90	115	114	115	+ ¼
Celotex Corp ½e	6	13½	13⅛	13½	
Celotex pf (5)	30	91	90¼	91	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½g	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
Cent Found .10g	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Cent RR It A	3	15¼	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅜
Cent Vio Sug 2½g	2	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Cerro de Pas (2)	3	38¼	37¾	38¼	+ ¼
Certain-teed Prod	25	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ¼
Certified Gr pf	400	18	16½	17¾	+1½
Champ Pap&F 1½e	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
Champ P&F pfA	4	104	104	104	
Checker Cab	2	22⅞	22½	22⅞	Jun 24
Ches & Ohio (3)	25	44¾	43¾	44¾	+ ¾
Ches & Ohio pf 4	1	101½	101½	101½	+ ¼

Today's Sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 728,950
1943 volume to date 167,005,228
1942 volume to date 50,626,243

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Chi & E Ill	6	7¾	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 1.50g	19	14	13½	14	+ ⅜
Chi Gt West	2	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Gt W pf 1?½k	6	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ¼
Chi Mail Or ½e	18	13⅜	12⅞	13¼	+ ½
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	2	18½	18½	18½	
Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ¾
Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Chickasha C Oil 1	1	17	17	17	
Chrysler Co (1½g)	52	83½	82¼	82½	+1¼
City Ice & F 1.20	3	14	14	14	— ⅛
City Ice& pf6½	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	
City Stores	10	8½	8¼	8⅜	
Clev E Il pf 4½	10	113½	113½	113½	— ½
Clev Graph Br (1g)	3	36¾	36	36¾	+1
Climax Mol 1.20g	18	42	41¾	42	+ ⅜
Clett Peabody 1e	12	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ¼
Colgate-Palm-P ½	15	20⅞	20½	20¾	— ⅛
Colg-P-P pf4¼	20	107½	107½	107½	
Collins & Aik	12	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅜
Col & South	40	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
Col & South 1pf	70	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+ ⅛
Col & South 2pf	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir ½g	9	18	17½	17⅞	+ ⅞
Col Broadc A .60g	9	22⅞	22⅜	22¾	
Col Broadc B .60g	5	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅜
Col G & El	39	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
Con G&E 6 pf 6	6	70	70	70	+1
Colum Pict ½e	26	18¾	18⅜	18¾	+ ½
Colum Carbon (4)	3	94	94	94	
Comi Credit (3)	20	40¼	39⅝	40¼	+ ⅝
Comi Invest Tr 3	19	41⅝	41¼	41¼	
Comi Solvents .30g	19	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Comwlth & South	52	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Com & So pf 3k	19	62¾	62	62¼	+ ¼
Comwlth Ed .70g	44	23⅞	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅛
Congol-Nairn (1)	6	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ¾
Consol Cigar 1½e	8	23¾	24	24⅛	+ ⅝
Consol Cig pf 7	50	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	— ⅛
Cons Copper	27	5¾	5	5	
Cons Edison 1.60	35	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf 5	21	100¼	99⅞	100	
Cons Film pf (½k)	4	17½	16⅞	17½	+ ½
Cons Laundries	17	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Cons R R Cuba of	1	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
Con Vultee (1a)	14	17⅛	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Consol's Coal	8	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
Cons' C pf 2½ new	2	34	34	34	+ ¼
Cont Pr pf 4½	50	100½	100½	100½	
Container Corp ¾g	2	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	
Cont Bak ½g	18	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Cont Can (½g)	13	36	35	36	+1
Cont Dia Fib .45g	53	15⅜	14¾	15⅜	+ ¾
Cont Ins 1.60a	3	48¼	48	48	— ¼
Cont Motors .30g	11	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	12	35	34⅞	34⅞	
Cont Steel (½g)	1	26½	26½	26½	
Copperweld Stl .80	11	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Cop'weld pf 2½	60	49¾	49⅜	49¾	
Corn Products 2.60	29	56⅝	56	56½	
Corn Prod pf 7	7	180	179½	179½	— ½
Coty Inc (.15g)	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Coty Internatl	10	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	34	21¼	20¾	21	
Crane Co cv pf 5	220	105⅞	105½	105½	— ¼
Cream of Wh 1½g	2	22½	21½	22½	+ ⅝
Crosley Corp (½g)	4	20¾	20	20¾	+1
Crow Ck & S ½e	7	29	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅜
Crown Zeller (1)	2	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	110	93½	93½	93½	— ¼
Crucible Steel 2e	16	36	35	35⅝	+ ⅜
Crucible Stl pf 5	6	79¼	79	79¼	+ ¾
Cuban-Am Sug 4xe	24	13½	13	13¼	+ ⅜
Cudahy Pack	3	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	101	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅜
Curtis Pub pf	13	72	72	72	+1¼
Curt P pr pf 1½k	6	34⅛	33¾	34⅛	+ ¼
Curtiss-Wright 1e	40	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (1g)	8	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ½g	10	25⅞	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
Davega Str (.30g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅞
Davison Chem (1g)	9	17⅜	17¼	17¼	+ ⅜
Deere & Co 1.35e	10	39¾	39	39½	+ ¾
Del & Hudson	9	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	+ ½
Del Lack & West	16	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
Den & R G W pf	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Detroit Ed (.90g)	17	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	
Devoe & R A 1	140	30¼	30¼	30⅛	— ⅛
Diam Match 1½	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
Dist Corp-S h2.22	1	28½	28½	28½	
Dist Corp-S pf 5	3	92½	92	92½	+ ½
Dixie Cup ¼g	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Dixie C A 2½	520	42½	42½	42½	
Doehler Die C ½g	16	30⅛	29¾	30	+ ¼
Dome Mines h1.20g	9	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
Douglas Airc 5e	4	68¼	67	68¼	+1½
Dow Chem (3)	3	148	147¾	147¾	+1¾
Dresser Mfg 1g	14	33	32	32¾	+1
Dunhill Int	6	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
du Pont de N (2g)	5	158	156	158	+2½
Eastern Air L	8	38¾	38	38¾	+ ⅜
Eastern Roll Mill	10	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	3	165½	165	165½	+ ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	5	42	41¾	42	+ ¼
El & Mus Ind .06g	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
El Auto-Lite 1g	4	38	38	38	
Elec Boat (½g)	13	12¼	11½	12¼	+ ⅞
El Power & Light	5	5¾	5⅜	5¾	+ ¼
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	1	56	55	56	+1
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	3	62¼	60¼	62¼	+2¼
El Storage Bat 2	3	40¾	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅜
Eng Pub Service	23	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅜
Eng $5½pf5½	70	79½	79½	79½	
Eng PS $6 pf 6	10	84¾	84¾	84¾	
Equit Off Bldg	1	11	11	11	⅛
Erie RR (½g)	13	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ¼
Erie RR ct (½g)	27	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ½
Erie RR pf A (5)	2	50	50	50	+ ¼
Eureka V Cl ½g	2	8½	8¼	8¼	— ½
Evans Products	5	13	12¾	12¾	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
Exchange Buffet	9	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
Fairbanks Morse 1	1	37½	37½	37½	
Fajardo Sugar 2	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
Fed Lt & Tr (3½g)	2	16	16	16	
Fed Mng&Smelt 2g	2	26½	26½	26½	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
Fed D St pf 4½	10	93	93	93	
Ferro Enamel	5	18¾	18	18¾	+ ⅜
Firestone T 1½g	20	40⅞	40½	40¾	+ ¼
First N Strs 2½g	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¼
Flintkote (1½g)	3	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
Follansbee Steel	7	8¼	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅞
Follansbee S pf	310	48	44½	48	+5
Food Mach (.70g)	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
Foster Wheeler	6	17¾	17	17¾	+ ⅞
Francisco Sugar	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Freeport Sulph 2	3	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	3	30	29⅞	30	+ ½
Gabriel Co (.20g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Gar (Robt) 1½g	16	3½	3½	3½	
Gamewell Co 1g	80	28¼	28½	28½	
Gar Wood Ind 1½g	32	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
Gen Am Inv .40e	5	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans (1g)	4	47¼	47	47	
Gen Baking .45g	18	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Gen Bronze (.30g)	2	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	26	7½	7	7½	+ ½
Gen Cable A	1	16½	16½	16½	+1
Gen Cab pf3½k	60	92⅜	91¾	92⅜	+1
Gen Cigar (1)	1	27	27	27	—1
Gen Elec (1.40)	69	38¾	38⅛	38¾	+ ¼
Gen Foods .80a	11	42	41¾	41⅞	— ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½	20	115½	115½	115½	+ ½
Gen G & El A	13	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Gen Mills (4)	1	97	97	97	
Gen Motors (1g)	64	55¾	55	55⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Prec Eq (1½g)	2	22¾	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .20g	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Gen Pub Service	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Gen Ry Signal ½g	11	23¾	22⅝	23¾	+1⅛
Gen Real & Util	7	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Gen Refract .60g	17	22¾	22	22¾	+ ¾
Gen Stl C pf 3½	270	80½	79¼	80¾	+ ⅜
Gen Tel (1.60)	2	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Time Inst	2	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
Gen Time I pf 6	10	110½	110½	110½	+2
Gen T & Rub ½g	9	24½	23¾	24½	+1
Gillette S Raz ½g	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
Gimbel Bros .15g	43	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅛
Gimbel Br 5½ of 6	1	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ ¼
Glidden Co (.60g)	6	21	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Goodrich B F ½e	24	41	40½	40⅞	+ ½
Goodrich pf (5)	1	99½	99½	99½	
Goodyear Tire 1½g	24	40	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
Goodyear pf (5)	1	102	101½	102	
Gotham Hos (1.40g)	2	8¼	8	8	
Graham-Paige Mot	25	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Granby C Min .60	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Grand Union	13	15	14½	15	
Granite C S .17½g	4	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	50.9	Prev. day	50.6
Mo. ago	51.6	Yr. ago	35.0
1943 high	52.2	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Grant (WT) 1.40	3	36	35¼	36	+ ½
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	7	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (1g)	16	30¼	29½	30¼	+ ½
Gt West Sug 1½g	1	26⅝	6½	26⅝	+ ⅜
Green (HL) (2g)	4	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	+ ⅛
Greyhound Co (1)	31	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
Grum Air Ex 1½e	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	10	151	151	151	—1
Gulf Mob & Ohio pf	7	37¾	37½	37½	
Hall (WF) Print 1	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Harb-Walker ½g	15	17¾	17	17¾	+ ½
Hat Co pf 6½	50	102	102	102	
Hayes Indust .15g	5	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Hazel-Atlas G 5	140	105	104	104	— ¼
Heinz (GW) 3¼g	1	67	67	67	—1
Hercules Motor 1	5	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
Hercules Powder 1g	3	86	86	86	+1¼
Hires (CE) (1.20)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Hollander (A) ½g	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Holland Furn (2)	2	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	17	35½	34¼	35½	+ ½
Hoist-Harsh A 2½	2	43	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅞
Hoist-Harsh B ½e	5	15⅞	15½	15¾	+ ⅜
Household Fin (4)	1	57	57	57	— ⅜
Housek F pf 5	30	110	109¾	110	+ ¼
Houston Oil	10	8	8	8	
Howe Sound (3)	5	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
Hudson & Man	2	2½	2½	2½	
Hudson & Man pf	2	9	9	9	
Hudson B M&S h2	3	26¾	26	26	— ½
Hudson Motor	11	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
Hupp Motor	5	2	2	2	
Illinois Central	8	14½	13¾	14½	+ ¼
Ill Cent LL (4)	10	43	43	43	— ½
Indpls P&L .90g	16	16¼	16	16¼	+ ½
Indust Rayon (2)	3	44½	43¾	43½	+2
Inger-Rand (3g)	5	94	93¼	93¼	— ⅜
Inland Steel (2g)	3	70¾	70¼	70¾	+1¼
Inspirat C Cop ½g	12	13¾	12¾	13⅜	+ ½
Interchem Co 1.60	8	33½	32	32½	+ ½
Intercon Rub (1e)	2	8	8	8	+ ¼
Interlake Iron ½e	72	9¼	8½	9⅛	+ ¼
Int Bus Mach 6a	1	168	167½	168	+2½
Int Harvester (2)	28	73¾	72¼	73¾	+1¼
Int Harv pf (7)	140	172	170¼	170¼	—1¾
Int Hydro-Elec A	38	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Int Min&Ch(1½g)	2	16¾	6¼	16¼	— ½
Int Min & Ch pf 4	1	62½	62½	62½	+ ¼
Int Minine	2	6	6	6	+ ¼
Int Nick Can (2)	64	33⅛	32½	33⅛	+ ⅛
Int Nick C pf 7	450	135	134¾	135	+ ¾
Int Paper	24	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ¼
Int Paper pf (5)	4	78	57½	58	+1
Int Rv Cen Am	1	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
Int Rv CApf 1¾k	60	63½	63	63	— ½
Int Salt 1g	3	41	41	41	+ ¼
Int Shoe (1.80)	3	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	465	15½	14¼	15⅜	+ ¼
Int T & T for ct	16	15	14⅜	15	+ ¾
Inter Dep Strs 3½g	6	15⅞	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅜
Intervoe Corp 1½e	4	16½	16¼	16¼	
Island Crk Coal 1g	3	29	29	29	— ½
Jarvis (WB) .60g	3	15¾	15¼	15¾	
Jewel Tea (1)	5	30	29¼	30	+1
Jonns-Manville 1e	5	85¾	85¾	85¾	
Jones & L Stl 1½g	31	25	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅞
Jones&L Stl pfA 5	1	60½	60½	60½	— ¼
Jones&L Stl pfB 5	5	76¼	74¾	76¼	+1¼
Joy Mfg (.40g)	35	12¾	12	12¾	+1⅜
Kalam St & F .60	3	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
Kan City South	5	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Kan City So pf 2e	4	25	24½	25	
Kaufmann D S .35g	3	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
Kayser (J) (½g)	2	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Kelsey-H W A1½	7	23¼	23	23	— ½
Kelsey-H B 1½g	16	15½	15⅜	15

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

WFA Orders Corn Stocks Requisitioned

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—The War Food Administration (WFA) has wired orders to U. S. District Attorneys to take necessary steps to requisition elevator stocks of corn in 15 principal terminal markets for use by processors making essential war products.

Formal announcement of this order was expected to be issued later today after the attorneys had been given opportunity to serve papers on the affected elevators.

Requisitioning of such corn was decided upon after the WFA received complaints that persons owning grain were holding it for higher prices whole many processing plants had been forced to close down because of their inability to purchase corn at the Government's ceiling price.

The WFA will pay the ceiling price of $1.07 a bushel, Chicago basis, for the requisitioned corn. The grain will be resold to processors at the same price.

Markets Affected

The markets affected include Chicago, Minneapolis, Duluth, Sioux City, Ia., Omaha, St. Joseph, Mo., Kansas City, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Peoria, and Decatur, Ill., Manitowoc, Wis., Burlington, Ia., and Des Moines.

Decision to requisition elevator corn was not unexpected. The WFA announced last week that such action would be taken if necessary to keep plants operating for the production of such warneeded products as corn starch, sugar, sirup and other items.

Corn supplies secured by requisitioning elevator stocks are expected to be relatively small, official estimates placing the quantity in affected elevators at barely sufficient to supply processors for approximately two weeks.

Under consideration is a plan by which farmers would be paid a subsidy above the ceiling price for selling corn for use by processors.

The Government's decision to take corn for war use has its counterpart in what the Food Administration has called "set-aside orders" under which supplies of meat, butter, canned fruits and vegetables, and many other food products have been obtained during the past year or so for military and Lend--Lease use.

Growing Tight Supply

The action reflects a growing tight supply situation in corn and other livestock feeds. These products have been dwindling under the impact of a record number of livestock.

There has been a tendency on the part of corn farmers to hold the grain on the farm to meet their livestock feeding requirements. They have been encouraged to follow this course by the fact that they can get a considerably greater return by feeding corn to hogs than by selling the grain as such. Estimates have been made by various sources that corn fed to hogs brings from 25 to 50 cents a bushel more than the ceiling price on corn.

Affected by this situation are livestock feeders in the deficit corn-producing areas of the East. They have been unable to obtain needed supplies of corn for the same reason that processors have been unable to get it. Their needs are being met, in part by sale of government-owned wheat for feed.

Forced To Close

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—The American Maize-Products Co. said yesterday lack of corn would force it to close its corn refining plant at Roby, Ind., this coming Saturday.

The Roby unit is the company's only plant and produces dextrose, corn syrup, starches, oil, and gluten feed for dairy cattle. It has a capacity of 40,000 bushels of corn daily and employs about 1,000 persons, most of whom will be utilized at least temporarily in maintenance work.

Theodore Sander, Jr., president, said in a statement prepared for the annual stockholders meeting today in Portland, Maine, that supplies of corn "have largely disappeared from the great corn producing areas of the Middle West" except as they are held by farmers for stock feeding.

"Our difficulty arises from the farmer's natural unwillingness to sell us corn at the ceiling price of $1.07 a bushel, when a bushel of corn fed to hogs is worth at least $1.40, at the present price of hogs," Mr. Sander said.

Uniform Pricing Method Set for Softwood Lumber

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration (OPA) has established a uniform pricing method for softwood lumber sold by wholesale and retail distribution yards in 16 New England, Middle Atlantic and Middle Western states, part of Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Similar pricing methods will be established later for the rest of the country, OPA said. Mill prices, plus freight, plus specified markups will establish the maximum prices for softwood lumber.

OPA said the uniform pricing method would result in no change of present average prices for softwood lumber, but would relieve a "squeeze" on some yards caused by advances in mill prices, and, at the same time, reduce "exorbitant prices" it said were charged by some yards.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Astna-Standard Engineering	6¾	7¾
American Barge Line Co	3½	4½
American Hardware Co	8½	9½
American Manufacturing	27	29
American Manufac $ pf	34½	37½
American Wringer Co	84½	....
†Amoskeag Company	8½	6¾
†Amoskeag Company pf	29½	....
Appleton Company	73½	....
Applied Arts Corp	34½	37½
Arlington Mills	2¾	3¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	49½	53½
Automobile Banking Corp A	36½	38½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	1½	2½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	151½	162½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	227½	241½
Berkshire Fine Spinning	106½	....
Berkshire Fine Spin $6 pf	12½	14
Bird & Son Inc $ pf	96	....
Boston Wharf Company	90	97
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	181½	203¾
Brown Co	37½	40
Brown Co pf	1.90	2.20
Campbell A & Co Inc	33	35
Consol Railway Signal A	8	8
Chapman Valve Manufac	39	....
*Colyer Insulated Wire Co	29¾	32½
Coos Bay Lumber Co	14½	16½
Cornel Dubilier	36½	39¼
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	14½	16½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27½	29¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	34½	37
Draper Corporation	23¾	25¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	68	71
Eastern Corporation	17½	18½
Eastern Corporation pf	4¾	7¾
Exolon Co	18½	20¾
Family Loan Society Inc	10¾	12¾
Family Loan Society pf A	9½	11¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	21¾	24
Fruit of the Loom	43¼	45¼
General Fire Extinguisher	21½	23
General Machinery	14½	16½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	23¼	25½
Goodall Worsted Company	9¾	10½
Graton & Knight Co	37½	40½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	11¾	12¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	86¾	90¾
Great Northern Paper Co	30	32½
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	32¼	34¾
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	52¾	....
Harrington & Richardson	14	....
Haskelite Mgf Co	2¼	3
Heywood-Wakefield Co	12	13
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	14½	16
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	19½	21¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26¾
Hooker Electro Chem	24½	26¾
International Machine Tool	33¾	36¾
Keith George E Co	6	6¾
Kendall Company	35	....
Kennedy's Inc pf	8½	9¾
Landers, Frary & Clark	14½	16¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	32¾	34¾
Lincoln Stores 7	20½	21¾
Long-Bell Lumke Co	107	....
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	49¾	52½
Marathon Paper Mills	102	108
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	41¼	44¼
Merck & Co	59½	62½
Merck & Co 4¼ pf	40¼	42½
Merrimack Manufacturing	111½	115½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	39¾	43¾
Metal & Thermit Corp	42¾	....
Millers Falls Company	20¼	23¼
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9	10½
Nashawena Mills	6	6¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	17¾	19¾
Nashua Manufacturing Co	58½	....
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	34½	37½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	70	73¾
National Chemical & Mfg	25½	27¼
National Shirt Shops	4¾	5¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	10¼	11¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	59½	63¼
Nicholson File Company	40	43
Nonquitt Mills	33¾	34¼
Ohio Finance	30¾	34
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	31¾	33¼
Parker Appliance	38¼	41¼
Plymouth Cordage Company	12½	13¾
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	110½	105
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	54¾	....
Remington Arms Co Inc	84¼	....
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	3¼	3½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	28¾	30¾
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	26¾	28¾
Sanford Mills	48¾	....
Submarine Signal Co	36½	39¼
Tampax Inc	25¾	28¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	5¾	6¾
United Elastic Corp	2½	3
U S Envelope Company	15½	18½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	51¼	60
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	112	117
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	45¼	....
Wamsutta Mills Inc	99¼	....
Warner & Swasey Co	27¾	30¼
Warren Bros Class B	9¾	11
Warren Bros Class C	33¾	36¼
West Point Manufacturing	10	11
Wickwire Spencer Steel	43¾	46½
	13¾	15½

* Ex-dividend. † Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	104¾	....
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	110¼	....
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	107	108½
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	104¼	105¾
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	99¾	101¾
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	104	....
Narragansett El	3½	1966	110	111½
Northumb St & Pr	5	1955	106¾	....
Springfield G & El	5	1957	105¼	....
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	101¾	....
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107¾	108½

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	107½	111½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	91½	95½
Bidmingham Electric $7 pf	101	105
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	76½	79½
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	102¾	106¾
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	95¾	99¾
General Water G & E $3 pf	36¾	39¼
Houston Ltg & Power	58	60¾
Jamaica Water Supply	30¾	31¾
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	103¾	107¾
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	83¾	87¼
Kansas P & L 4½ pf	99½	103¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	99¾	103¾
*New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	111	115
New Rochelle Wat pf	7¾	12¾
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	27½	29¾
No States Power Del 5 pf	109½	113½
No States Power Del 7 pf	54¾	57¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	61¾	64¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	112¾	116¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	105¾	109¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	110¾	114¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	89¾	92¾
Public Service Ind	97¾	100¾
Public Service Ind 5 pf	14¾	16
Public Service Okla 5 pf	98¾	101¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	103¼	106¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	96¼	99¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	102¾	105¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	11¾	12¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	15¾	17¾
Tampa Electric Co	114½	....
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	21	23
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	101¼	105¼
Washington Ry & Elec units	98¼	102¼
*Ex-dividend.	14¾	16

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	17½	19
Beverly Gas & Electric	31	....
Brockton Gas Light	6½	7
Central Maine Power 6 pf	103½	108½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	112½	117½
Conn Light & Power	34½	37
Eastern Utilities Asso	30½	32¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1¾	2¾
Fall River Gas Works	31	....
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	34¼	36¾
Green Mountain Power pf	61¾	65¾
Haverhill Electric	47	50
Haverhill Gas Light	23¾	26½
Holyoke Water Power	11½	12¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	13½	17¾
Lowell Electric Light	28	....
Lynn Gas & Electric	34¾	37½
Mass Power & Light pf	70¾	74½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	14¼	15½
Narragansett Elec pf	30¾	33¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	55¾	58¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	14½	15¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	45¾	47¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	67½	71¼
N E Public Serv $7 pf	63¾	67½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	16¾	18½
Newport Electric	15¾	16¾
Providence Gas	17½	19½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	6¾	8
R I Pub Serv pf	105	110
Rockland Light & Power	31½	33¾
Springfield Gas Light	7¼	8¼
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	16½	17½
Western Mass Companies	33½	34½

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19¾	21
Bank of New York (14)	358	370
Bankers Trust (1.40)	46¾	49
Brooklyn Trust (4)	77½	82½
Central Hanover Bank&Tr (4)	95¼	98¾
Chase National (1.60)	38½	38½
Chemical Bk&Trust (1.80)	44¼	46¼
Commercial (3)	194	204
Continental Bank&Trust (.80)	16½	18
Corn Exchange Bank & Tr (3.40)	44¾	46¾
Empire Trust (3)	68½	73½
First National (80)	1405	1445
Guaranty Trust (12)	291	299
Irving Trust (.60)	13¾	14¾
Kings County (30)	1385	....
Lawyers Trust (1)	39¼	32½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	43¾	48¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	83¼	84¾
National City (1)	34½	36¾
New York Trust (3½)	85¼	88½
Public (1½)	31½	34
Title Guarantee&Trust	5¼	5¾
United States (60a)	1330	1365

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (10)	1360	....
First National (2)	45	49½
Merchants National (12)	325	345
†New England Trust (30)	1400	....
National Rockland (2)	45	49½
National Shawmut (3)	21¾	23¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	170	....
Second National (4)	125	133
†State Street Trust (8)	350	....
United States Trust (.30)	10	11¾

	Bid	Asked
United States Trust pf (80)	151½	165½
Webster & Atlas (2)	67½	82½

*Capital stocks must be offered to the directors of this bank. †Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	41¾	44¼
Continental Illinois (4)	94½	98½
First National Chicago (10)	345	380
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	31	33¼

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Astna-Casualty (4a)	136½	144½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	53½	56
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33	34¾
Agricultural (3a)	74½	78½
American Alliance (1a)	22¾	24¾
American Casualty Company	11½	12½
American Equitable (1)	19¼	20¾
American Insur Newark (½a)	15½	16¾
American Re-Insurance(1g)	57¼	60¼
American Reserve	14½	16¾
American Surety (2½)	54¾	57½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7¾	8¾
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	87	92
Boston (16a)	600	625
Camden Fire (1)	30¾	32½
City of New York (7g)	18¾	20½
Connecticut General Life (1)	36	38
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	37¾	39¾
Federal (1.60)	41¼	44¾
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	67	71
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	80½	84½
Firemen's Newark (.60)	12¼	13¾
Franklin Fire (1a)	39¾	31¾
General Reinsurance (2)	50	53¼
Gibraltar Fire&Marine (⅛g)	19½	20¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	41¼	43¾
Globe & Republic (⅛)	9½	10¾
Great Amer Insurance (1a)	28¾	30½
Hanover (1.20)	25½	27¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	98½	103
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42¾	45¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	30¾	32¾
Homestead	23¾	25¾
Insurance Co North Amer (2½)	16¾	17¾
Jersey Insur New York (1½)	83¼	85½
Knickerbocker (*)	38¾	41¾
Maryland Casualty	8¾	9¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	73¼	76½
Merchants&MirsoNY (.40)	7¼	8¼
Merchants Fire Assoc (1½a)	48½	52
National Fire (2)	60	62¼
National Liberty (.20a)	7¾	8¾
National Union (3a)	183	188
New Amster Cas (.97½e)	26¾	28¾
New Brunswick (1½a)	32¾	34½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	46	48½
New York Fire (.80)	15½	16¾
North River (1)	23¾	25¾
Northeast Insurance	4¾	5¾
Northern (3a)	103	107
Pacific Fire (5)	105	110
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	46½	48½
Peerless Casualty Company	11¾	13¾
Phoenix (2a)	90	93
Preferred Accident (.80a)	13¾	15¼
Providence-Washington (1a)	34¾	37½
Reinsurance Cor NY (¾e)	5¾	6¾
Republic Ins Co Texas (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Revere Fire Insurance(1.20a)	24¾	25¾
St Paul Fire&Marine (8a)	298	305
Seaboard Surety (½g)	80¼	82¼
Security (1.40)	34¾	36¾
Springfield (4½g)	127½	132½
Standard Accident	63½	67¼
Travelers (7½g)	488	498
US Fid & Guarantee (1a)	35¾	37¾
US Fire (2)	81¾	83¾
US Guarantee (1.60a)	74¼	78¼
Westchester (1.20a)	32½	36½

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.32	3.63
Amerex Holding	21.75	23.25
American Business Shares	3.28	3.6 0
Axe Houghton Fund	13.24	14.24
Axe Houghton Fund Inc	98.56	102.67
Bond Inv Tr of America	16.50	17.74
Boston Fund	26.51	28.66
Broad Street Investing	14.64	16.04
Bulolck Fund	3.05	3.75
Canadian Investment Fund	27.78	29.87
Century Shares Trust	2425.00	2525.00
Christiana Securities Co	8.89	....
Commodity Corp	35.00	37.75
Consolidated Investment Tr	1.22	1.34
Dividend Shares	19.57	21.02
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	11.74	12.60
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	39.38	42.57
Equitable Invest Corp	17.54	18.89
Fidelity Fund Inc	21.22	23.25
Fund Investors Inc	31.62	34.00
General Capital	8.04	5.43
General Investors Trust	19.72	21.20
Incorporated Investors Tr	.81	.90
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	1.12	1.24
Inst Sec: Insurance Group		
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked
B-1	.....	32.96
B-2	.....	28.62
B-3	.....	19.73
B-4	.....	10.31
K-1	.....	17.29
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	a	92.70
†Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	a	38.80
Maryland Fund		4.30
Mass Invest Tr		6.15
Mas Inv 2d Fd		20.58
Mutual Invest		9.97
Nation Wide Voting		1.26
New England Fund		12.25
Old Colony Tr Assoc		16.25
Plymouth Fund Inc		.48
Putnam Fund		13.27
Quarterly Income Shares		6.15
Railway & Light Sec		13.35
Railway & Light Sec pf		102.00
Repub Invest Fund		3.60
Scudder Stevens & Clark		88.76
Spencer Trask Fund		14.18
State Street Invest		77.84
Trusteed Am Bk "B"		.41
Trusteed Industry Shrs		.73
Wellington Fund		16.01

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.128	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.72	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.84	....
Diversified Tr C	3.55	....
Diversified Tr D	5.45	6.15
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.75	4.30
Fund TTr Shrs A	4.66	5.36
Nation Wide Sec	3.40	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.614	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.13	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.76	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.64	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.26	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.37	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	14.75	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.60	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	1.75	2.125
First Boston Corp	18.625	20.00

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	121¾	126¾
Liberty Aircraft	11	12½
N E Airlines	7¾	12½
Piper Aircraft	5¾	6½
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6¾	7¾

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
July wheat					
Chicago	1.44⅜	1.42½	1.44	1.41¾	
Minneapolis	1.37	1.35⅜	1.36¼	1.34⅞	
Kansas City	1.38⅛	1.33¼	1.38⅜	1.33	
Winnipeg	1.00⅞	.99¼	1.00½	.99¾	
Sept. wheat					
Chicago	1.45	1.42⅜	1.44⅜	1.42½	
Minneapolis	1.37½	1.35⅜	1.36⅜	1.35⅛	
Kansas City	1.37½	1.34⅜	1.36⅜	1.34⅜	
Dec. wheat					
Chicago	1.46⅛	1.44	1.46⅛	1.43⅝	
Minneapolis	1.39	1.37⅜	1.38¼	1.36⅞	
Kansas City	1.38⅞	1.36⅝	.38⅜	1.36⅞	
Winnipeg	1.03	1.01¼	1.02⅝	1.01⅝	
July corn					
Chicago	.....	.....	1.05b	1.05b	
Kansas City	.....	.....	1.02b	1.02b	
July oats					
Chicago	.82⅞	.86¼	.86¼	.85⅝	
Minneapolis	.84½	.61¼	.83¾	.80⅞	
Winnipeg	.....	.....	.51½	.51½	
Rye, Chicago					
July	.95½	.98	.95½	.97½	.95¼
Sept.	.97½	1.00	.97½	.99¾	.96⅝
Dec.	1.00½	1.02⅞	1.00½	1.02⅝	.99⅝

Wool

Grease

July				102.8n	102.5
October				98.5n	98.5
December				97.5n	97.5
March				94.5b	94.0
May				92.9b	91.8

Tops

July				136.8n	136.0
October				132.5b	132.5
December	128.9	129.0	128.9	129.0t	128.5
March	122.9	123.3	122.9	122.8b	122.5
May	119.5	119.6	119.4	119.4t	118.8

n—Nominal; b—Bid; t—Traded.

Cotton

July	20.47	20.49	20.42	20.49	20.43
October	20.20	20.02	19.91	19.99	19.97
December	19.81	19.83	19.72	19.76	19.79
March	19.60	19.61	19.50	19.56	19.58
May	19.43	19.48	19.37	19.52	19.48

Spot 21.87.

Black Pepper

Closing Prices, July, Sept. Oct. 8.63 Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

†October	43.30	43.20	43.20	43.15
†No. 3 contract				

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Corporation Profits in 1942 Top 1941 Despite War, Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25 — American corporations, despite the war and war taxes, made higher profits in 1942 than in 1941.

Furthermore, the rate of corporation profits appears to be increasing in 1943.

If the present trend continues, and is unchecked by new taxes, 1943 will probably show the biggest corporation profits of any year since 1929, and may surpass 1929.

This is the conclusion of a detailed survey just published by the Department of Commerce.

The facts included in the survey may develop a controversy, particularly if the Treasury uses them as an argument for new and higher taxes on corporations.

New Tax Schedules

The Treasury is now drawing up new tax schedules to submit to Congress.

According to the survey, corporate profits, after taxes, for all the classifications of manufacturing and industry, rose from $6,857,000 in 1941 to $6,884,000 in 1942.

This was only a slight increase, of $27,000,000, or less than 1 per cent.

But that this increase should have occurred at all astonishes many observors, in view of increased income and excess profits taxes.

Furthermore, early profit figures for 1943 indicate that the rate of profits after taxes is accelerating.

"This year, if corporate rates remain substantially unchanged, a figure of $8,000,000,000 for corporate profits after taxes would appear not unlikely," Commerce Department experts write.

Significance of this figure is that in America's great peacetime boom year of 1929, corporate profits amounted to only $7,900,000,000.

In other words, American corporations may be making bigger profits, after taxes, in the midst of a world war than they made in their most prosperous peace year.

Even last year, corporate profits after taxes were 85 per cent of the 1929 boom figure.

Every year since 1938, corporate profits, after taxes, have increased over the year before.

Profits in 1942 were very uneven, however.

The railroads almost doubled their profits. They rose from $105-,000,000 in 1941 to $202,000,000 in 1942.

On the other hand, the finance industry is still operating at a loss, reflecting the downward trend of interest rates and other factors.

Profits Outlook

The rosy outlook for corporate profits in 1943 over 1942 comes from a comparison of profits in the first quarter of recent years.

Here are the corporate profits, after taxes, in the first quarter of the years 1939- 1943, inclusive:

First quarter profits:

	Millions
1939	$ 763
1940	963
1941	1,269
1942	1,549
1943	1,821

If this rate of corporate profits were carried through 1943, it would mean $7,284,000,000 for the year.

However, in each of the previous years, the first quarter has been smaller than in succeeding quarters. Thus the total is expected to be considerably bigger.

The present survey is made by Tynan Smith and Robert Sherman, two of Jesse Jones' expert analysts and statisticians. It is published in the June "survey of Current Business."

The same magazine carries the statement that "aggregate salaries and wages, the chief component of consumer income, have advanced steadily since the inauguration of the defense program in 1940."

Aggregate value of shipments of all manufacturing establishments "has risen steadily since the outbreak of the war," the report also states.

Morgenthau Hints at Early Invasion In September Bond Campaign Letter

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new hint that Europe will be invaded this year came from Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau.

The Treasury head, in addressing a letter to war bond salesmen for a major campaign to start Sept. 9, said:

"During the coming months we are going to be faced with a few new hurdles (in selling bonds), but I believe they are chiefly temporary, and I think they will be offset by the enthusiasm that will come with the invasion of Europe."

No elaboration of this remark was available, but it appeared that invasion must be close, in Mr. Morgenthau's mind, since he was talking about an event he thought would stimulate sales activities in September.

The Secretary failed to disclose the goal of the September campaign, but said it would be larger than the April campaign when the objective was $13,500,000,000.

He conceded that one obstacle in bond selling may be the beginning of the 20 per cent withholding tax, but he said experienced bond sellers believed that in this case "its bark may prove to be worse than its bite."

He also mentioned the possibilty of additional taxes, as another obstacle which he did not expect to interfere seriously with the forthcoming campaign.

At the same time, Mr. Morgenthau made public a letter from President Roosevelt urging the public to go over the 10 per cent quota in buying bonds through pay roll deducation schemes.

In a letter to Secretary Frank Knox, the President noted with pleasure that more than 91 per cent of the Navy's 588,000 civilian employees "are investing over 10 per cent of their gross pay regularly through the pay roll reservation system" of war bond purchasing.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congressional tax authorities have discovered the pay-as-you-go income tax law has put the nation's alimony payers on a compulsory savings plan.

The law makes no provision for an adjustment of the 20 per cent withholding levy, on account of alimony payments, although the alimony is deductable in computing actual income tax at the year end.

As an illustration, a married man making $100 weekly, but paying a former wife $50 weekly alimony, would have approximately $790 deducted from his pay check annually through the 20 per cent withholding, but the following March 15 when he made out his final return on the previous year's income, the Government would owe him around $325—on account of the withholdings against the $2,-600 he had paid in alimony.

The ex-wife would be liable for the income tax on the $2,600 paid in her alimony.

Facts About New Pay-Go Tax Plan

No. 5

Q. Is the withholding tax additional income tax?

A. No. The withholding tax is an installment or pay-as-you-go method of paying your regular annual tax.

Q. Does this new tax mean people will not have to pay out money for income tax on next March 15, 1944?

A. Yes, in case the amount of tax withheld from wage payment equals or exceeds the amount of income tax liability reported on the annual return.

Q. Does this mean that I won't have to make out an income tax report next March?

A. No. You will be required to file a return on the usual form.

Q. Are there any kinds of workers who are exempt from withholding?

A. Yes, for certain specified classes which include members of the armed forces, agricultural labor, domestic servants, and ministers of the gospel.

Q. How about people with big wages? Are they going to get by with only a 20 per cent tax?

A. No. They also have to make quarterly payments of tax in addition to the amounts withheld.

Q. How about salaries, bonuses and commissions? Is withholding required?

A. Yes, since "wages" means all remuneration for services by an employee.

Q. How about people with income from stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.? Who withholds from them?

A. There is no withholding on income from bonds, mortgages, etc., but those receiving such income must make a special return and pay the tax quarterly on such income.

Q. I am paying all I can over and above living expenses now in purchase of War Bonds. How can I keep up these payments and pay the withholding tax?

A. I'm sure that you have been setting aside a part of your pay to meet quarterly installments of your income tax. The withholding tax is merely a "pay-as-you go," or installment-method of paying your income tax, instead of in a lump sum. It should make it easier for you to buy additional War Bonds.

Fifty Items Ordered Held for Farm Sale

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board (WPB) has directed manufacturers and wholesalers to set aside for sale to farm distribution outlets specific quantities of about 50 hard-to-obtain articles needed on farms.

The list includes auger bits, batteries, chains, chisels, drills, grain scoops, grease guns, harness, hose, small motors, pails and tubs, pipe fittings, pliers, screw drivers, shovels, tire pumps, valves and wrenches.

The order requires wholesalers who regularly supply the outlets to set aside out of inventory and future shipments a specified percentage of each item on the list. The percentages vary from six to 90. For most of the items the order will remain in effect until September 1.

Contracts for New England

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Defense Plant Corporation has authorized execution of a contract with the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, Boston, for equipment for a Massachusetts plant, costing about $

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Holiday Picnics Should Be Fun Even in Your Own Back Yard

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As the second wartime Independence Day rolls around, with our boys battling on far-flung fronts, instead of firecrackers, or trips to distant places, plan back-yard picnics. For a family with youngsters, there's nothing like the excitement of packing a basket lunch, even if you go no farther than your own shady elm tree.

Menus for Back-Yard Cooks

Grilled Peppy Hamburgers with Spicy Sauce
Toasted Buns
Corn-on-the-Cob Mexican Cole Slaw
Mixed Sweet Pickles
Chilled Melon or Fresh Fruit Bowl
Grape-Gingerade

Barbecued Chicken
Grilled Potatoes
Cucumber Salad Bowl
Hot Rolls
Taffy Apples
Lemonade

Seafood Grill
Macaroni Salad
Muffins or Rolls
Fresh Pineapple Spears

Back-Porch Suppers

Country Chicken Loaf
Shoestring Potatoes
Baked Corn and Tomatoes
Molded Cucumber Salad
Lime Sherbert
Molasses Cookies

Sliced Cold Lamb
Duchess Potato Ring with Minted Peas
Tomato-Cucumber Salad Bowl
Rolls Preserves
Raspberry Pie

Fried Fish
Spinach with Lemon Butter
Scalloped Potatoes
Sliced Tomatoes Scallions
Molasses-Chocolate Squares

Basket Suppers

Cold Fried Chicken
Bread and Butter Sandwiches
Tiny Fresh Tomatoes
Stuffed Celery
Fruit Filled Cookies
Fruit Punch

Chicken-Olive Sandwiches
Cream Cheese, Pickle and Nut Sandwiches
Picnic Eggs
Celery
Orange Drop Cookies
Chocolate Milk

Peppy Hamburgers

1 pound hamburger
1 cup crushed corn flakes
salt and pepper
1 medium onion, finely chopped
1 tablespoon prepared mustard
¼ teaspoon chili powder
Garlic salt, if desired

Combine all ingredients and shape into patties. Cook on back-yard grill and serve with spicy sauce on toasted buns. Serves 4 to 6.

Spicy Sauce

2 tablespoons meat drippings
1 tablespoon prepared mustard
¾ cup catsup or chili sauce

Heat drippings, add mustard and chili sauce. Blend and serve hot, with hamburgers.

Taffy Apples

6 large red apples
1 cup sugar
1½ cups light corn sirup
¼ cup water
Red vegetable coloring
Few drops oil of cinnamon

Wash apples, dry thoroughly. Insert wooden skewer into stem end of each apple. Combine sugar, corn sirup and water in deep saucepan. Cook slowly, stirring constantly until sugar is dissolved.

Add enough coloring to color deep red. Cook slowly, without stirring, until small amount dropped into cold water, becomes brittle. Remove from heat, add oil of cinnamon, stirring only enough to mix. Place over boiling water. Dip apples, one at a time, in sirup, twirling as apple is removed. Place on waxed paper and cool.

Country Chicken Loaf

2 cups diced cooked chicken
½ cup chopped cooked carrots
1 cup cooked peas
½ cup chopped celery
1 tablespoon minced green pepper
1 cup bread crumbs
½ cup milk
2 egg yolks, beaten
1 teaspoon onion juice
1 teaspoon lemon juice
1 teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper

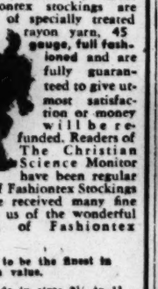
Force chicken, carrots and peas through a food chopper. Add remaining ingredients and place in a greased loaf pan or in a ring mold. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) until firm. Serve with cream sauce. Serves 6.

Duchess Potato Ring, Minted Peas

2 cups hot mashed potatoes
2 tablespoons margarine
½ teaspoon salt
2 eggs, separated
4 cups cooked peas
4 tablespoons margarine
3 teaspoons chopped parsley
3 teaspoons chopped mint
⅛ teaspoon pepper

Combine hot mashed potatoes, 2 tablespoons of margarine, salt and beaten egg yolks. Fill pastry bag or cornucopia made of strong brown sack with potato mixture and form a ring on an oven-proof platter or plank. Brown in a hot oven (400° F.). Remove from oven and fill center with minted peas, made by combining rest of ingredients. Serves 6.

BABY DIET HINTS



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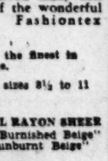

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Times have changed for the first Americans too. (Above) Indians in typical setting. (Below) Four Indian girls who are among the many that have donned the uniform of the WAAC. They are (left to right) Cecelia Hawthorne, Fort Defiance, Arizona, a Navajo; Lorena Cambridge, Toadlena, New Mexico, a Navajo; Betty Porter, Seminole, Oklahoma, a Creek; Hazel Cummings, Pawnee, Oklahoma, a Pawnee. Brothers of these girls are serving the country in the air force, in the Army, and in the Navy.

Young Indian Women Today in Active War Jobs

By Dorothy R. Scoville
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Daytona Beach, Fla.

"Because we want to do our part," is the answer responsible for thousands of women being in uniform today. It is the answer, too, from hundreds of young American Indian women who are daring to break tribal tradition to aid in the war effort.

Indian women have always been stay-at-homes. They inherited the role from their great grandmothers. Their duty was beside the fire, awaiting the return of their warriors. Today they are proudly standing beside their warriors and releasing them for front line duty.

From Navajo, Cherokee, Klamath, Pawnee, Oneida, Creek and the many other Indian tribes come girls whose parents sometimes speak only their tribal tongue. Educated in Government schools, the girls are deeply cognizant of the Government's wartime activities. Training programs have been instituted; cattle raising and farming have been speeded up.

Already, innumerable Indian women are working in defense plants. They have a superior skill with their hands, for they are trained from infancy in crafts. Defense plants report them as alert, nimble and enthusiastic.

Persuasive Poster

WAAC recruiting posters nailed up in bare little reservation post offices, stores and schools are drawing an increasing number of the younger Indian women. In uniform, they take to almost any phase of Army life and are especially interested in returning to their reservations to recruit other women. The problem of recruiting there is chiefly linguistic. Many of the reservations cover isolated sections where the girls are still bound by ancient tradition. There is a distrust of new things and especially radically new wartime movements such as the WAAC.

A Navajo girl explains: "In our language there is no word for soldier, except warrior, and how could I call myself a woman warrior? My people would not understand." To circumvent such misinterpretation, she has merely informed her parents she is working for the Government.

"When I go home I will explain to them what I do. At first even I was not sure what I could do in the WAAC," she admits. "I only knew the recruiting poster said: 'The WAAC needs You and You and You, so I thought perhaps it meant me." Having received her basic training at the Second WAAC Training center at Daytona Beach, Fla., this Navajo girl is now returning to Arizona for recruiting duty.

Anita Hecocta a Klamath from Sprague River, Oregon, who was educated at Sherman Institute, has never worked because her family is well to do. Now an auxiliary in the WAAC, she thinks she is receiving a valuable addition to her education.

Superior Recruits

Aux. Cecilia Hawthorne is a Navajo from Ft. Defiance, Ariz. and was previously working at an Indian hospital there; Aux. Lorena Cambridge, another Navajo, is from Toadlena, N. M., and has a brother in the air force. Aux. Betty Porter is Seminole and Creek and her uncle is chief of the Seminole Indian Nation, while Aux. Hazel Cummings, a Pawnee, was working in an aircraft plant at Tulsa, before she enlisted in the WAAC. She has two brothers in the armed forces—one in the Navy, one in the Army.

New Mexico's state golf champion, Elinor E. Jones, has put her golf clubs away for the duration and is a representative of the Oneida tribe now in the WAAC. In 1938, she won the New Mexico state high school tennis championship, and last year won the Southwestern golf championship as well as qualifying in the Nationals at Brookline, Mass.

Following Their Brothers

Auxiliary Virginia Yellow-Wolf is the first Indian woman from the Ft. Berthold reservation in North Dakota to enroll in the Women's Army Auxiliary corps. Her husband and brother are both in service and she is serving with a WAAC company at Fort Custer, Mich.

Granddaughter of a Navajo chief and daughter of an Indian princess, Aux. Amy Denetsouen Benally was the first Navajo woman from the San Juan valley in New Mexico, to join the WAAC. She has a brother in the Army Medical Corps and a sister who teaches arts and crafts at the Crown Point Indian School.

Aux. Ethelyn Shunatona, of the Pawnee and Otoe tribes, and Aux. Roberta Clarke, of Oklahoma City, are both princesses by lineal inheritance. Aux. Clark is the granddaughter of Quannah Parker, last chief of the Comanche tribe.

Thelma and Gailya Barton are two young Cherokee sisters who enrolled in the WAAC and are now assigned to the Aircraft Warning Service; Aux. Alvanita Lucero Romero was born and reared on the Taos Reservation, and has three brothers who are Japanese prisoners. Her husband also is in service, as is another brother.

Several Department of the Interior workers from the various reservations, have joined up with the WAAC. Among them is Aux. Helen Smith of Tishomingo, Okla., she is a Southeastern State College graduate and former teacher at the Sequoyah Training School at Tahlequah. Chickasaw is her native tongue.

From the Indian Service

Aux. Wanda McAllister of Luther, Okla. was employed as a clerk-stenographer by the Department of the Interior at Concho, Okla. and Aux Mildred Garfield of Wolf Point, Mont. was a junior clerk-stenographer in Washington. Likewise into the WAAC from the Indian service, have gone Miss Tony Elizabeth Crow, a full blooded Sioux, and Mrs. Kenneth Arbuckle, a Chippewa.

"Indians At Work," published by the Department of Interior, Office of Indian Affairs at Chicago, continually carries additional information on the important wartime work being done by America's original inhabitants.

Editor's Note: This is the first of four articles which will appear on this page dealing with the WAAC; the second on the WAAC Mothers' Association, recently formed, will appear June 29; the third and fourth articles telling of the Fourth WAAC Training Center at Fort Devens, Massachutis, will appear July 2 and July 6.

Uncle John Advises a New Stenographer

Editor's Note: With schools just out, and girls thinking seriously about their first jobs, the following letter from a wise uncle to his young niece gives advice they may want to heed.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Gertrude:

Aunt Emma reminds me that in a few weeks you will graduate from business school, and I suppose by June or July you will be employed as a stenographer.

They tell me that if a girl can tell the difference between a typewriter and a comptometer she's hired these days. That simply means that the country needs stenographers.

Put Business First!

If we need any kind of stenographers that badly, we need good stenographers very much. Of course, you will be the good kind.

In the last 23 years I have seen lots of stenographers come, and most of them go. Those who stuck had certain qualities and attitudes that pleased their employers, and I thought it might help you a little bit if I would speak of them.

If I could give a budding stenographer only one piece of advice, I think it would be this: Don't expect the boss to be reasonable. Or to turn it around, don't be astonished and hurt if he appears to be unreasonable. Up until now, you have been treated at home in a reasonable fashion and your teachers at school have dealt with you likewise. This was because their chief interest was you.

Now you are going to work for a man whose chief interest is his business. He wants it to succeed (and so do you certainly, because if it doesn't, you will have to go to work somewhere else).

Because he is thinking about his business and not about you, he may do some things, or require you to do some things, which so far as business is concerned are proper and reasonable, but may strike you, as a girl named Gertrude, as unreasonable. He probably will think of the long letter and start dictating at a quarter to five. He may think of a better way to put it and ask you to rewrite most of it. After you have done it he may ask for an extra carbon copy. If you still think about things the way you did when you were a girl at home, it will strike you as unreasonable.

But I can suggest a different way to think about it. Put yourself in business. You, Gertrude, are a business. Your typewriter is your factory, and your training at home and in school is your capital. Your boss is your prospect.

Every time he gives you a letter it's an order for your little factory to produce. Make it your business to please him. If he wants a two-hour letter in one hour, what of it? He has customers who want 10-day shipment on 30-day jobs.

If the boss rings at five minutes to five when you are just getting ready to go home, say to yourself, "There is an order I didn't expect. Business is good today." So long as the boss needs you, you have a business. If the time comes when he doesn't need you and the buzzer doesn't ring—well, you know.

I spoke a little while ago about some girls who came and went. Each time one of them went, I gave a little thought to the reason. Usually it was not because she was not skillful, but because she didn't think about her employer's business. It was just something on paper, and something not very important.

Make It Correct!

I have puzzled many times about the girl who has plenty of common sense about her own affairs, and little about her daily work. If she saw a letter quoting women's hose at $13.50 a pair, her common sense would tell her it was wrong. But if her boss dictated a letter quoting a lawn mower at $195, she'd write it that way. She ought to spot a misplaced decimal in the second case as quickly as in the first. Good stenographers do. Others don't. Why don't they? The fact that the boss dictated it that way doesn't mean anything. Bosses make mistakes.

Try to understand what your letters are about. If you don't understand them, ask questions. You'll have more fun, and your boss will think well of you.

I'm going to skip the usual injunctions about the chewing gum, and make-up, and tapping the notebook, and just say one more thing. In shorthand, pie making, engineering, or anything else, the priceless ingredient is not skill, it isn't speed, it is not brilliance—it is attitude.

Any employer prefers a slow worker who is interested, to a fast one who is not. The average employer is not going to censure you for an honest mistake. He is not going to discharge you because you may be genuinely slow. He is not going to find fault seriously with any of your equipment, so long as the way you use it—that is, your attitude—is right.

The attitude of sincerity and helpfulness, the disposition to get in there and swing—that, after all, is the finest equipment any stenographer can have.

With love and good wishes,
Uncle John

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Austrian Author Sees Need For Upheaval Within Reich

By Alice Myers
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y., June 25—Germany must have a real upheaval within itself which will destroy Nazism and the feudal Junker system, Dr. Hans Ernest Fried, author of "The Guilt of the German Army," said last night.

No Allied military occupation should ask to protect the Nazis from the wrath of the anti-Nazis in Germany, he told members of the Wellesley Summer Institute for Social Progress at Briarcliff Junior College.

Dr. Fried, who left Austria in 1938 and has been studying and teaching at Columbia University and the College of the City of New York, is being inducted into the United States Army today.

"The Nazis have committed sin and must pay the price," he held. "Why should there not be disturbances in Germany so that the decent people can show that they mean business? They must feel in their own experience what it means to break despotism. It would be a shame for the Allies to protect the Nazis from the German people who want to reckon with them."

An occupation that will maintain order and protect them is just what the Nazis are hoping for, according to Dr. Fried. The United Nations must not be deceived, he warned, by the Junkers and the militarists who are very clever and may propose to sign the peace with a promise to help maintain law and order. Above all, the Nazis must not be given the right to vote, although that is just what they are hoping "those democratic Americans" will insist upon, he added.

Enlightening the People

The post-Hitler regime in Germany must be strongly enough anti-Nazi to deal with the Nazis itself, Dr. Fried insisted. And it should be made clear to the people in Germany that this regime is not the result of the peace but the result of the defeat of Hitler.

That it is none too soon for labor to raise the question of what part it is to play at the peace table was brought out yesterday by Carter Goodrich, who is on the governing body of the International Labor Organization, at a round table led by Miss Toni Sender, former member of the German Reichstag and now working with the American Labor Education Service.

Among the particular things that labor should be considering how to ask for at the peace table, according to Mr. Goodrich, are: restitution of trade unions in the lands where they have been suppressed; social security; full employment—which involves thinking out what kind of international economic order is going to promote this; and better labor standards.

Miss Sender raised the question of whether the Allied armies of occupation will permit the labor movements to rise up again in the occupied countries while they are there. If they do not, she warned, it will be a token of failure to establish democracy in those countries and will mean that our democracy is not safe. Mr. Goodrich suggested that American labor should push this point now.

Human Resources

Speaking on "Pan-American Problems" at an open meeting this morning, J. Martin Klotsche of State Teachers College, Milwaukee, urged the importance of developing not only the natural resources of Latin America, but also the human resources.

"We can never expect to develop a real Wetsern Hemisphere solidarity until much effort and money have been expended in the fields of education, health, sanitation, and nutrition," he said. "One of the best ways to encourage democratic forces in Latin America is to create those conditions in Latin America in which democracy will thrive. This calls for an extensive program related to improving the standard of living of the masses of the people."

Miss Mary Dingman, chairman of the recently formed Women's Action Committee and former staff member of the World's Y. W. C. A. in Geneva, presided at yesterday's round table on "Uniting Today for Action Toward World Organization." William Agar of Freedom House, and Miss Elizabeth Seeger, a history teacher, were the chief speakers.

Women's Opportunity

Miss Seeger, like Miss Dingman, is working for Women's Action, which, as they explained, offers an opportunity for women to "do something" now for postwar world order. Believing that there must be action as well as education, the Committee seeks to mobilize women in every congressional district in a nonpartisan way to carry on a campaign for every congressional measure essential to the full participation of the United States in international efforts to secure the economic and political foundations of a just and lasting peace. It is the successor to the former National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War.

We have go to get outside of organized groups and down to the grass roots of public opinion, Miss Dingman said. To this end she hopes to get a house-to-house, bell-ringing campaign organized by fall. Because the pattern of future world order is being laid now, we must see that the right pieces of it are voted into place by our Congressmen, she emphasized. The Committee advocates action through writing to Senators and Representatives, sending letters to local editors, and planning radiocasts, public rallies, and discussion.

"If other communities would, like the New York City Planning Commission, plan their postwar cities now, a very prompt revival of activities after the war would result," declared Cleveland Rodgers, City Planning Commissioner, in the first of a round-table series entitled "Postwar Planning for Full Employment."

Zoot-Suit Photo Wins Prize Despite Wallace Criticism

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—It's lucky for Ollie Atkins that Vice-President Henry A. Wallace wasn't the judge of the White House News Photographers Association's first annual picture exhibit.

Because if he had been, Ollie's shot of dancing zoot suiters carving the carpet in a high-stepping whirl, would not have won the grand prize.

Mr. Wallace told Ollie so yesterday, as he presented him with the award. He said: "I have looked over the extraordinarily good exhibit and have seen so many important pictures pertaining to the war effort that I cannot see how the judges could have picked a zoot-suit picture in times like these."

Mr. Atkins, former Washington Daily News photographer now with the Red Cross, grinned and ducked.

Mr. Wallace went on to tell the photographers that "I hope the time will come when the American public will demand from the news photographers a greater emphasis on significant news of the day and less emphasis on the abnormal."

"I know that abnormal movies and photographs have given Latin America a false idea of what the United States is like," he said, adding that he thought the photographers would be wise "to shoot pictures which portray the true America with just a little less emphasis on the abnormal and the temporary."

Besides the grand prize, Mr. Atkins' picture took first in the feature class. Gus Chinn of the Washington Star won the sports class with a shot of a night football game, played in a sea of mud. Rexx Curtiss of Harris & Ewing photographers won the spot news class with a picture of a grandmother being rescued from her flooded home.

The judges with whom the Vice-President disagreed were Alexander Jones of the Washington Post, Ben F. McKelway of the Washington Star, John O'Rourke of the Washington News, B. C. Harter of the Washington Times-Herald and Franklin Fisher of the National Geographic Magazine.

Prayer Guarded Aleutians, Reports Visitor to Outpost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—From rock outposts in the North Pacific come, along with accounts of brave warfare, the report of men in the Aleutians who are turning to prayer. Returned fighting men, naval officers, civilians, and chaplains tell much the same story of how, in hardship, danger, stern weather, and in foxholes, men are finding an unsurpassed need for an active faith in God.

Encouragement is given and every provision made by Capt. M. M. Witherspoon, U. S. N., recreation and welfare officer for the entire Alaskan sector, for men who seek to gather in prayer. Captain Witherspoon, who establishes recreation centers wherever American military men are stationed, is a firm believer that recreation is not all, that back of it there must be a vital, comprehensive program for worship.

At Dutch Harbor, for military reasons, the exact number of religious services may not be given, but the list would be found most encouraging to the folks back home. The schedule for religious services covers every hour on Sunday, well into the evening, and every day in the week. Chapels, mess halls, recreation halls, and even "a yellow house next to the native school" in Unalaska, are all used for worship.

In addition to general Protestant and Roman Catholic services, there are those for individual denominations, including the Jewish and Mormon faiths. Bible classes, meetings of a Christian Servicemen's League, and vespers are held. Christian Scientists are led in services by a Chaplain and wartime minister, while groups of men get together and read and hold testimonial meetings.

A professional man in the employment of the Government in Alaska on a recent business trip to the outside, although he could say nothing about war conditions in Alaska, said this: "The Aleutians are being protected and saved by the prayers of American fighting men!"

Young Martin May Pitch One Relief Fund Contest

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Among the attractions of local interest in next Wednesday's relief fund double-header at Braves Field between the Braves and Chicago Cubs, according to premature plans, will be the unveiling of Norwood's Ray Martin as a starting pitcher. At yesterday's Parker House luncheon, attended by Bob and John Quinn, Mayor Tobin, the baseball scribes and several ticket selling fans, Bob promised that the young Norwood High School mound ace would start one game, "if it's all right with Casey Stengel."

Tickets already are on sale for this bargain bill, the entire receipts of which will go to National War Fund Incorporated, and it is the hope of Bob Quinn that Braves Field will be taxed to capacity. A year ago, with the Braves playing a single game with the Cardinals, Bob was able to write out a check for close to $25,000.

Buy One Anyhow

The idea started by Jim Britt, the radioman, is being carried out this time. If you cannot attend the double-header yourself and would like to contribute to the worthy cause, send the price of one or several grandstand seats to Braves Field, and the money will be used to buy tickets for servicemen. Single companies will be urged to buy blocks of tickets so that the crews of, for example, a battleship or a submarine chaser, will get to see the show.

However, unless Casey Stengel's pitching takes a turn for the better in the week-end series at the Polo Grounds, young Martin may get his inaugural start before next Wednesday. In the series final with the Phillies yesterday, the manager of the Braves had to call upon Roy Talcott, fresh out of Princeton Univ rsity with no previous professional experience, and Kirby Farrell, who is listed on the roster as a pinch hitter and reserve first baseman.

Stengel at this writing has only nine pitchers, including the aforementionel Talcott and Ray Martin. Thus, he has just seven hurlers who know what it is all about. The situation is desperate.

No. 5 Starter

Of course, as long as Nate Andrews, Al Javery, Jim Tobin and Red Barrett are around the dugout, the Braves have a starting quartet of good men. But it is a No. 5 man, necessary in the double-header season, that Stengel must uncover.

This is the day the Red Sox keep their 5:30 twilight date with the American League leading Yankees at Fenway Park. The Sox lost any opportunity they may have had to relieve the Yankees of the lead this week end by dropping the series final at Philadelphia yesterday, 8-3. Early today Joe Cronin, although still in lone possession of third place, was five full contests to the rear of New York. Joe's immediate interest therefore, lies in his pursuit of the second-place Senators. As written before, there are four games in this Yankee series, including a 2:00 Ladies' Day single tomorrow and a double-header Sunday.

As the Red Sox moved into this twilight tussle with the Yankees, Jim Tabor was their pace-setter at bat. In the Philadelphia series, Rawhide pounded the ball at a sensational .500 clip, and among other things collected a double, three homers and five runs batted in. At 28 runs driven in today, he led the Red Sox.

* * *

Briefs . . . Every ball player has his favorite park and Shibe Park is Tabor's . . . He almost always hits hard and often there, against the Athletics . . . The Sox lead the A's, nine-seven . . . Talcott's debut against the Phillies revealed him wild and green—the faults of all young hurlers . . . Of course, he needs minor league experience . . . For some unknown reason, the fans along the third base line are riding Whitey Wietelmann . . . Nobody tries any harder than Whitey, nor plays a better defensive game . . . He deserves a better break from the crowd.

American League

Club	W	L	P.C.	G.B.
New York	32	22	.593	
Washington	32	26	.552	2
Boston	30	30	.500	5
Cleveland	28	29	.491	5½
Detroit	26	27	.491	5½
Chicago	25	28	.472	6½
Philadelphia	28	32	.467	7
St. Louis	23	30	.434	8½

Results June 24

Philadelphia 8, Boston 3.
St. Louis 8, Chicago 7 (10 inns.)
Chicago 9, St. Louis 2.
Detroit 7, Cleveland 4.
Only games scheduled.

National League

Club	W	L	P.C.	G.B
St. Louis	35	20	.636	
Brooklyn	37	25	.597	1½
Pittsburgh	30	26	.536	5½
Cincinnati	28	27	.509	7
Philadelphia	29	28	.509	7
Boston	25	29	.463	9½
New York	22	36	.379	14½
Chicago	21	36	.368	15

Results June 24

Philadelphia 12, Boston 5.
St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 1.
New York 3, Brooklyn 1.
Pittsburgh 2, Chicago 1.

Segura-Cochell Duel a Natural In Tennis Meet

EVANSTON, Ill., June 25 (AP)—The match that would have been a crowd "natural" for tomorrow's singles final in the National Collegiate Athletic Association tennis championships was on the program today billed simply as the upper bracket semifinals—Francisco (Pancho) Segura of Miami versus Earl Cochell of Southern California.

While the meet's No. 2 and No. 5 seeded players, Tom Brown, Jr., of California and James Evert of Notre Dame, tangled in the lower bracket windup on the Northwestern University courts, all the attention was focused on this upper-section clash of the two outstanding personalities of the six-day tournament.

Segura, native of Ecuador, has captivated the crowd with his dazzling, jerky style of two-handed swinging. Cochell, a worker in a California shipyard during last year's meet, is a friendly, scrappy lad. He remembers a former meeting with Segura—back in 1941 at the National grass courts meet at Rye, N. Y.—when he beat the little South American, 7—5, 6—2.

Brown, No. 2 seeded player, dropped three of his first four games to Bob Kimbrell of Southern California yesterday before rallying to take that set, 6—3, and the second, 6—1. Evert went three sets of a see-saw match with determined Earl Bartlett of Tulane before winning, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

Segura stopped Wayne Anderson of Tulane, 6—3, 6—3, in the quarter-finals, while Cochell was beating Bob Odman of Washington, 6—4, 6—1.

The doubles competition also reached the semifinal stage as Bartlett and Anderson registered the first real upset of the tournament, beating second-seeded Vincent Fotre and Ben Press of U. C. L. A., 6—2, 6—2. They met Brown and Harry Buttimer of California today.

The top-seeded doubles team of Cochell and Kimbrell breezed through Rod Sackett and Arnold Schwab of U. C. L. A., 6—2, 7—5, and were listed to play John Hickmen and Walter Driver of Texas in a semifinal match.

Freshman Find —By Pap'

In half a dozen games, Charley Wensloff established himself with the New York Yankees as a mighty handy young hurler to have around. The former Kansas City farmhand turned in workman-like jobs on each of the six mound appearances and in each instance was in there pitching from beginning to end.

Wensloff won 21 games for Kansas City last season while pitching 25 complete games. He was the lone hurler in the American Association to enter the charmed circle of 20-game winners.

A solid 185-pounder who stands a shade under six feet, Charley thrives on hard work. The young California right-hander is well equipped with pitching tools, not the least of which is good control. For some strange reason the Yankees do not seem to do much hitting when Wensloff is working for them. He was on the mound the day Buck Ross of the White Sox hung a one-hit shut-out on the Yankees. Even when Charley beat the Athletics in a night game, his teammates were held to four hits by Orie Arntzen.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Musial Future Great

We were talking about big league baseball in wartime, how well attendance was holding up and how high the standard of play had remained, despite the loss of a number of name players; and Bucky Harris said: "Well, the armed forces haven't taken all of the great players. Not as lon as that Stan Musial stays around. He's one of the best looking young players I've ever seen."

Harris, of course, is not alone on this theory. A lot of ball players and critics think that of all the young men wearing l g league uniforms today, Musial probably has the best chance to run through 18 or 20 years at top speed and write a few paragraphs in the record book.

Wants To Be

In weighing the merits of a ball player, ask yourself: "What can he do?" In the case of Musial, the Cardinal left fielder, you know that he can run with typical Cardinal speed and do it intelligently; he can hit with power and against any kind of pitching; he can run down a fly ball, and when he gets it, knows where to throw it; and he has a real good arm. Just as important as these factors are his hustle and love for the game. He wants to be a great ball player.

Like Babe Ruth, George Sisler and some of our other top-notch big leaguers of the dim past, Musial started out in pro ball as a pitcher; but after they had watched him swing that bludgeon for a while, they chased him into the outfield. And it is a break for the Cardinals that somebody did. Even though the halfway mark in the flag race has not yet been passed, the Redbirds seem a cinch to win again in the National. And Musial is one of their big men.

Started In '38

The Baseball Register says that Stanley Frank Musial, born in Donora, Pa., Nov. 21, 1920, made his pro ball start with Greensburg of the Pennsylvanial State Association in '38. While working his way up through the Cardinal chain, only once did he fail to better .300 at the plate, even though much of the time he was a pitcher. Starting in '39, Stan did .352, .311, .379 and, lastly, .329 at Rochester before getting a permanent locker at Sportsman's Park. A weak arm actually got him his first outfield job; but the point is, he was good enough with the bludgeon to make it stick.

Casey Stengel was talking about Buster Adams, the young outfielder the Phillies took in a trade with the Cardinals. "They criticized the Philadelphia club for taking Adams and another second-string player for Danny Litwhiler," said the manager of the Braves. "But I didn't. You must remember that a second-string ball player with that Cardinal outfit is a pretty good man.

Will Be Best

"Who did they have for first stringers a year ago?" Stengel went on. "They had Slaughter, Moore and Musial in the outfield. Nobody benches Moore. Slaughter was leading the league in runs batted in. And that Musial! You're going to wake up some morning and discover that he is the best ball player in the big leagues. I'm not so sure he isn't already."

The Cardinals were early attracted by Musial's speed.

"That's the first thing they look for," Stengel continued. "If a young ball player can run, they sign him and go to work on him. If they find out he can throw but can't hit, they make a pitcher out of him. And if he can hit but can't run, they make a catcher out of him. Think back, can you remember many infielders or outfielders on St. Louis clubs who couldn't run? Not many. Mize is one, but he sure could swing that lumber. The whole crowd of them are antelopes."

Lehigh Will Play Only Grid Teams Using Civilians

BETHLEHEM, Pa. (AP)—Lehigh University's football team will refuse to take the field this fall against any eleven using servicemen, E. F. Caraway, acting director of athletics, announced in a statement of athletic policy.

Caraway emphasized that opponents may use servicemen against other teams without affecting their relations with Lehigh.

"Unable to use the servicemen (Army) stationed at Lehigh, we have no choice but to limit our games to teams using only civilians—teams in the same predicament we are," he said.

Navy men, permitted to participate in collegiate athletics, are stationed at Case, Swarthmore, and Muhlenberg, which are among Lehigh's 1943 opponents. The university's other opponents, Carnegie Tech, Lafayette, and Rutgers, all training centers for Army men, plan teams composed entirely of civilians.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Dahlgren, Philadelphia, .356; McCormick, Cincinnati, .336.
Runs—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 50; Camilli, Brooklyn, 41.
Runs Batted In—Herman, Brooklyn, 45; Di Maggio, Pittsburgh, 41.
Hits — Vaughan, Brooklyn, and McCormick, Cincinnati, 77.
Doubles—Herman, Brooklyn, 19; Musial, St. Louis, 17.
Triples—Musial, St. Louis, 10; Russell, Pittsburgh, 7.
Home Runs—Ott, New York, Di Maggio, Pittsburgh and Nicholson, Chicago, 7.
Stolen Bases—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 8; Ott, New York, and Gustine, Pittsburgh, 6.
Pitching—Sewell, Pittsburgh, 9-2; Newsom, Brooklyn, 7-2.

American League

Batting—Stephens, St. Louis, .355; Hockett, Cleveland, .351.
Runs—White, Philadelphia, 38; Keller, New York, and Vernon, Washington, 36.
Runs Batted In—Stephens, St. Louis and Siebert, Philadelphia, 37.
Hits—Wakefield, Detroit, 74; Hockett, Cleveland, 73.
Doubles—Keltner, Cleveland, 16; Laabs, St. Louis, 15.
Triples—Lindell, New York, and Johnson, Washington, 5.
Home Runs—Keller, New York, 10; Stephens, St. Louis, 8.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 18; Vernon, Washington, and Moses, Chicago, 13.
Pitching—Candini, Washington, 7-0; Grove, Chicago, 4-0.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

International League

Montreal 7-13, Newark 6-9.
Jersey City 5, Toronto 1.
Rochester 8, Baltimore 3.
Syracuse 5-0, Buffalo 1-7.

American Association

Toledo 16, Columbus 4.
Indianapolis 5, Louisville 4.
Kansas City 5, Milwaukee 4.
Minneapolis 8, St. Paul 4.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 6-0, Portland 2-2.
Los Angeles 11, San Francisco 6.
Seattle 9, Sacramento 1.
Oakland 4, Hollywood 1.

Southern Association

Birmingham 5, Chattanooga 4.
Knoxville 12, Memphis 2.
New Orleans 8, Atlanta 4.
Little Rock 13-4, Nashville 8-8.

Eastern League

Hartford 4, Utica 2.
Albany 6, Springfield 8.
Wilkes-Barre 4, Binghamton 3.
Elmira 8, Scranton 2.

BASEBALL
TOMORROW FENWAY PARK 2 P.M. LADIES' DAY
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Fenway Park.....Ken. 6211
and Filene's Men's Store.....Hub. 2185

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L
Sturt	1	0
Javery	7	4
Salvo	1	2
Andrews	5	7
Tobin	4	5

	W	L
Barrett	4	6
Odom	0	1
Talcott	0	0
Farrell	0	0

Red Sox

	W	L
Hutchson	8	3
Judd	7	2
Ryba	2	1
Terry	4	3
Brown	4	6

	W	L
Lucier	2	2
Karl	1	1
Dobson	1	0
Newsome	1	0
Woods	0	0

Big Ten Has Lifted Rules For Duration

CHICAGO, June 25 (AP)—Stepping up its program of fitting men for service in the armed forces, the Western Conference has lifted its rigid athletic eligibility barriers for the duration, assuring sports participation for every student—whether he be a freshman, sailor, soldier, Marine, or a holder of a 4-F card.

Heartily endorsing the action of the faculty committee, Major John L. Griffith, Big Ten Commissioner of Athletics, said:

"We don't want our boys to worry about their eligibility. This move was designed to erase all obstacles until our students return after the war. It may help relieve our shortage of football players this fall, but we are not thinking in terms of 'intercollegiate' sports any more, but rather in terms of how we best can train men for the armed forces. I've always maintained that the Big Ten Conference will have good representation on the football field this fall."

This latest action augments earlier moves which waived residence rules and removed the ban on freshman participation in varsity sports. Now, no competition by any athlete will be assessed against his record when he returns after the war. Servicemen-athletes of one school who have been shifted to other universities for specialized training will, therefore, be assured of keeping their eligibility intact at their original school although they may compete on varsity teams where they are stationed.

The only eligibility requirements to be enforced are those of regular enrollment in school as a student and the non-receipt of pay for athletic services.

Scholastic eligibility has been left up to each university, with the expectations that each institution "will continue to maintain and enforce standards in such respect suitable to its condition in the current emergency."

Summing up their action, the faculty men stated: "Many of the conference rules of eligibility are the outgrowth of considerations which have little, if any, force during the present emergency. Competition during the war period sponsored by a college or university shall not be deemed 'intercollegiate' as such a term is used in the conference rules and regulations."

Two Minor Clubs May Seek Berths In Major Hockey

TORONTO, June 25 (CP)—The Evening Telegram said yesterday that Buffalo and Cleveland will be represented by teams in the National Hockey League next season—if the N. H. L. operates.

The story said Al Sutphin, owner of the Cleveland Barons of the American Hockey League, soon will go to Victoria to confer with Mervin (Red) Dutton, Acting President of the N. H. L., and Lester Patrick of the New York Rangers.

Frank Selke of the Toronto Maple Leafs in the N. H. L. said he had talked with Sutphin and that the Cleveland owner seems certain to seek a N. H. L. berth. Officials of the Buffalo club in the A. H. L. also are interested, Selke said.

Haegg, Burnham In Dual Workout

HANOVER, N. H., June 25 (AP)—Gunder Haegg and Don Burnham, Dartmouth's intercollegiate mile champion, had their long delayed joint workout yesterday but it was over the Swedish sensation's favorite woodland course instead of on the cinder track.

Since it was hot, Haegg and Burnham held to an easy pace during their five-mile jaunt. Haegg expects to leave next Monday or Tuesday for Chicago, where he is scheduled to make his second American competitive start on July 2.

Green Revises Dates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H.—A revised seven-game football schedule for Dartmouth College was announced today by William H. McCarter, Director of Athletics. The addition of the U. S. Coast Guard Academy as the Big Green's second opponent and the shifting of the sites of the Columbia, Cornell, and Princeton games were highlights of the revised 1943 schedule. It was also disclosed that the opening contest with Holy Cross at Worcester would be moved back one day and be played on Sunday, September 26.

The revised Dartmouth schedule follows:

Sept. 26—Holy Cross at Worcester.
Oct. 2—U. S. Coast Guard Academy; 9—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 30—Yale at New Haven.
Nov. 6—Columbia; 13—Cornell at Boston; 20—Princeton at Philadelphia.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Newsome	84	7	29	0	3	.345
Conroy	27	4	9	1	1	.333
Partee	119	15	34	0	9	.300
Fox	216	26	62	1	14	.287
Culberson	87	13	25	2	8	.287
Cronin	46	4	12	3	15	.261
Doerr	226	19	55	3	24	.243
Tabor	202	17	49	6	28	.243
Lake	148	20	34	2	11	.230
Simmons	98	5	22	0	11	.224
Lupien	235	19	50	3	15	.213
Miller	115	9	24	0	10	.209
Barna	37	8	7	1	6	.189
Lazor	76	7	14	0	5	.184
Peacock	13	4	12	0	4	.164

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Brubaker	6	2	3	0	1	.500
Nieman	76	10	24	0	3	.316
Holmes	219	23	65	3	12	.297
McCarthy	219	21	65	1	20	.297
Kintis	65	5	16	0	5	.246
Ross	137	20	33	4	17	.241
Ryan	142	13	34	1	11	.239
Workman	222	23	52	4	28	.234
Masi	79	10	18	2	11	.228
Burns	57	5	13	1	3	.228
Wietelmann	188	14	40	0	15	.213
Joost	190	21	42	4	13	.211
Farrell	11	1	2	0	0	.182
Poland	70	4	10	0	2	.143
Cecchinello	13	1	0	0	1	.000
Gareghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000

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United States and Canada

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CAPE COD SHORE COTTAGES to let, near water and within a quarter of a mile of railroad station and grocery store; rentals reasonable and by the season or the month. Write Box 25, West Falmouth, Mass.

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WESTON, MASS.—3-room cottage in woodsy location, 5-minutes to B & M Station. Central heat, plumbing, fireplace, etc. Good all-year home for individual or couple, with no dogs. Right kind of neighbors. Rent $31.50. Box K-68, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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BARGAIN—BELMONT, MASS.—8-room single, 2 baths; ½ acre land; 2-car garage; very convenient to transportation and stores; about one-half former price as owner has moved from the State. Howard E. Whiting, 4 Brattle Street, Cambridge. KIRkland 6502.

HOUSES TO LET

KEESEVILLE, N. Y.—6-rm. lodge on Lake Champlain, modern conveniences; grocery-milk del.; Aug. 15-Sept. 15. M. Garabrant, 2 Roxbury Rd., Garden City, N. Y. G. C. 6464.

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RESPONSIBLE family with excellent references desire to lease 6-room house in Glenside or Wyncote section of Cheltenham Township, Penna. Phone Ogontz 1906-J.

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CHATHAM, CAPE COD, MASS.—8-room house, private beach; walking distance to town; completely furnished, accommodates 7 persons; perfect atmosphere for rest and study. Apply to ALICIA RENAULT, 616 Main St., Hyannis. Tel. Hyannis 890-W or 99.

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CHESTNUT HILL SECTION, MASS.—Attractive apartment 1½ rooms, modern equipment; convenient to shopping and transportation. Call STAdium 0910.

WEST ROXBURY, Mass.—2-rm. unfurn. suite; bus, woman pref.; oil heat; lights, continuous hot water furn.; fireplace, elec. plate; small kitchenette; simple cooking; near train, trolley; refs. required. Protestant. Park 0790.

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HINGHAM, Mass.—2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen or kitchen privileges; 2 adults, one child. Call Hilton, Hingham 0407.

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BOSTON, 298 Commonwealth—Walking distance of The Christian Science Publishing Society; attractive rooms; kitchen and laundry privileges; business people preferred.

BOSTON—94 Mt. Vernon St., Beacon Hill; double and single rooms; walking distance Boston proper; also basement apartment.

BOSTON—Overlooking beautiful Commonwealth Ave.; double sunny rooms for business persons; elevator. Com. 8016.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—In 3rd floor apt. $5-$6; kitchen privileges; Christian Scientists only. Box A-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms for permanent or traveling guests; convenient location; parking. Lon. 8775.

N. Y. C.—Central Park West, 50 (W. 65th St.) THOMAS RESIDENCE, PLAZA FOR WOMEN exceptional opportunity young woman seeking refined city home. Mrs. Thomas, Traf. 4-1349.

N. Y. C., 318 East 93rd St.—Registered nurse has furnished room with kitchen privileges for lady. Tel. SA. 2-7069.

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55—Large front rm., sunny, airy; just redecorated; 2 women; kitchen privileges; excellent location. Roach.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Single room, priv. home, for Christian Scientist; trans. only. $2 per day. ORdway 0443. 4215 Alton Pl., N. W.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., 17-21 Winchester St., living room, adj. bedrm. priv bath; 1st floor; home cooking; piazzas. LON 9054.

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United States and Canada (Continued)

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HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

EXPERIENCED Copy Reader for an international daily newspaper; give education, experience and references. Box K-70, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FLUSHING, N. Y.—Expert hairdresser, Christian Scientists preferred. Telephone FL. 3-9160.

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LETTER SHOP PRINTING PLANT
CARL G. VIENOT, Inc.
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WANTED—Janitor for small Queens, N. Y., church; must be able to make repairs and paint. Pleasant work. Ref. Box X-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City, N. Y.

WANTED, capable man (Christian Scientist) with some nursing experience to give care and companionship to young man; only answers from N. Y. C. and vicinity considered; references required. Write Box W-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS — Protestant, immediately, for house on seashore; 2 adults, 2 children in family; excellent salary. Telephone collect, ENglewood 3-7181.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK
YOUNG lady for variety of work in small busy office; must be stenographer, good at figures; please give full particulars in first letter; replies confidential. Christian Scientist pref. Box A-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-companion—Applicants from N. Y. City and environs for elderly lady; simple living conditions, plain cooking; salary moderate. Tel. Baldwin 8522.

OFFICE worker, once or twice a week, 6-10 p. m. HOUSEHOLD NURSING ASSOCIATION, 222 Newbury St., Boston. Ken. 8410.

STENOGRAPHER for work in N. Y. C.; state education and experience. Write Box M-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WIDOWER in wheel chair desires housekeeper, licensed driver pref.; small, modern home, light cooking. Box K-72, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman for cooking, downstairs work and care of one bathroom; salary $25.00 week; advantages: summer in country with use of swimming pool, horses and grounds; restful environment for study; private room and bath; apartment in city during winter. Write Box #86, Phoenixville, Penn.

EXPERIENCED cook, comfort sub. home; own rm.; 1 adult; other help kept, refs. Mrs. Walter J. Off, 1025 Remington Rd., Wynnewood, Pa.

WANTED, General Housework, suburb of New York City; middle-aged preferred; good home; references required. Write Box W-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

OFFICE man, public accounting experience, capable and reliable, over draft age, seeks responsible position, vicinity of Boston. Box A-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ALERT, intelligent young woman, experienced in Book Depts., receptionist, some knowledge typing, wishes position; also interested learning film laboratory work. Write BEATRICE VANOSTEN, 325 W. 45th St., N. Y. C., or CI. 6-0430.

COOK, Christian Scientist with good references, wishes position in N. Y. C. Write Box H-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MENDING, all kinds; fine mending; lace, linen; at home or out; refs.; also evening child care. Call or write 109 St. Stephen St., Apt. 24, Boston.

NURSE-COMPANION (Christian Scientist) for child or woman needing reliable, experienced, conscientious attention. Write M. H. (Apt. 31), 605 West 113th St., N. Y. C.

COMPANION nurse, Christian Scientist offers services, adult or child over 7; seashore or mountains only; pleasing personality; experienced social secretary stenographer. Box A-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 55 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7886.

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WANTED
GOOD CLEAN AUTOMOBILES
ANY MAKE from 1936-41
1106 Commonwealth Ave., Boston
Mr. SEATON, Asp. 8476 or Lon. 0669

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SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp., Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

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INFORMATION WANTED

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SCOTT—Estate of William Scott, late of Wellington (N. Z.) formerly a labourer, but latterly a hairdresser and tobacconist (known in boxing circles as 'Nugget' Scott, and who at one time worked on the N. S. W. railways and the Waranora Dam). Would Jack or D'Arcy Scott, brothers of the above named, or anyone knowing their present whereabouts or anyone claiming kinship with the deceased please communicate with the District Public Trustee, Wellington, N. Z.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada (Continued)

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Fingerprinting Service by Expert. Available WAR PLANTS A SPECIALTY. Tel. WA. 7-4365 MARTIN FELDMAN, 305 Cabrini Blvd., N. Y. C.

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Wedding Gifts—Jewelry & Silver
WIDMEN, Jeweler, 31 West Street, Boston

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St. Boston.

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LOST—Wed. evening in vicinity of Hotel Statler, Public Gardens, or Cambridge, treasured flower-spray and bow-knot lapel pin. REWARD. Call Miss Keefe, Lib. 0883, Boston.

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LAURA LOUISE, INC., 21 Pearl St., Worcester, Mass. HATS OF DISTINCTION—custom-made and ready-made.

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CASH Paid for Solid Silverware, Gold

MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON
(Continued from previous page)

FORSBERG ELECTRIC CO.
EASY WASHER SERVICE
by factory-trained experts, using genuine EASY replacement parts. Service on other makes.
783 Main St., Brockton Tel. 0055

Storey & Co.
Just Arrived, Imported Embroidered Fine Quality Handkerchiefs, 35c-1.50
120 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

Color Harmony for Your Home!
Borrow a copy of the Sherwin-Williams Paint and Color Style Guide. Use Kem-Tone on your Walls and Ceilings.
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Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OILS
Lawrence Street Phone 139

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
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Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

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for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
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Member F. T. D.

Barnaby's FLORISTS
Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St.

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Kirkland 4007. Hours: 8:30 to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Traveler's Checks
AT ALL OFFICES
Harvard Square
Central Square
Kendall Square
Cambridge, Mass.
Cushing Square
Belmont, Mass.

HARVARD Trust Company

Beginning Monday, June 14
Our Cambridge and Belmont Stores will be closed Monday mornings. Will open 1 p. m. on Mondays. Other days 8:30 to 6 p. m.
Thank you for your forbearance and co-operation during these troubled times.

SAGE'S
60 Church St., Cambridge TRO. 2211
Leonard St., Belmont Centre BEL. 4500

Fresh Salmon and Green Peas for the Fourth
★
EGAN'S MARKET
Fresh Boiled Lobsters
321 Concord Ave. Kir. 8300

Airplane and Boat Models and Supplies
JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING
KENNEY'S JEWELRY and GIFT SHOP
844 Mass. Ave. Phone Tro. 3836

YELLOW CABS
Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
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Prompt, Courteous Service

Short and Sweet
is the slogan for Summertime
Why not consult us?
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HARVARD SQUARE

MASSACHUSETTS

CONCORD
CALL ACTON 202
Bursaw Gas & Oil Co.
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PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
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McWhirr's
FALL RIVER'S LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Established 1867

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Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

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Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

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FOR SUMMER COMFORT
Choice Standard Worsted or Tropical Worsted Suits. Wide selection here now in these and other Summer garments.
Prices Held Down on All
530 MAIN STREET

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.
MILK
Regular—Grade A—Homogenized
Eggs—Cream
Cream Cheese
Cottage Cheese
Deliveries Every Other Day Tel. 630

Vacation and Holiday Needs
Lovely Dresses - Play Clothes
Jantzen Swim Suits
MILLER'S
331-333 Main Street

NEW SUMMER line of the Season's newest creations in Coats, Suits and Dresses.
We Appreciate Your Patronage
BARNEY ROSEN
306 Main Street

FRAMINGHAM
Warren E. Henderson
WALK-OVER SHOES
30 Union Ave.
Tel. Fram. 6306

GLOUCESTER
WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD
Stand By for Sun Fun
in Colorful Play Clothes
WILSON'S
SUN-FUN SHOP

HAVERHILL
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Conserve on Fuel With Rock Wool INSULATION
Free Estimates
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14 Water Street Tel. 248

Laros Dimensional Slips
(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)
Outshine all the rest in cut, beauty and design. Their patented new straight-cut design entirely prevents riding up. It is custom-fitted and long wearing.
$3.00 and $3.98
Philbrook-MacKenney Shop, Inc.

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Member
American Institute of Decorators
INTERIOR DESIGNER
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A Complete Line of Modene Paints and Varnishes
Contractors for high-grade Interior and Exterior Painting
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14 Water Street Tel. 248

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ESTABLISHED 1911
11 Washington Street Tel. 1211

Permanents by Skilled Operators. Also a Complete Beauty Service
THE NASH BEAUTY SHOP
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Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

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You Can Always Shop With Confidence at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
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A. T. GALLUP, Inc.
Men's Clothing
302 High Street

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule To use Whiting's Fuel"
COAL—OIL—COKE

LAWRENCE
CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

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BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON
PARTRIDGE'S
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840—0841
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Call Mr. Price for Particulars

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Fine Groceries
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1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0328

The PAUL REVERE SHOP
1782 Massachusetts Ave. Tel. Lex 1499-J
Wedding and Anniversary Cards and Gifts

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Protect Your Furs
Use Our
6 point Fur Storage
Right Here on Our Premises
PHONE 5481
Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL, MASS.

Store your Furs in
Cherry and Webb's
Circulating Dry Cold Air Storage Vaults
Phone LOWELL 7661

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 Merrimack St. Ph. 8456

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COOL FABRIC GLOVES
Washable bemberg, leatherette, Du Pont rayon and muslin. Chamois, Old Glory blue, navy blue, beige; black and white.
$1.00 pair
Goddard Bros
Market St. Telephone LY 2-3737

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Fine Jewelry makes an Ideal Gift for Everyone
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, Corner Buffum Street

Youth World
Serving the South of Lynn
84 UNION STREET
Complete Children's Outfitters Specialising in Layettes
IN CENTRAL SQUARE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Vacation at Home . . .
in carefree, casual correct
Play Clothes from
JOSLIN'S
For Your Valuables
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Silver Storage
MIDDLESEX COUNTY NATIONAL BANK

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN
(Continued)

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

MARLBORO
WALLACE
Automotive Service
116 Broad Street
Marlboro, Mass.
Tel. 722

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R. 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
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PRIOR
THE HABERDASHER
Leisure clothes for his summer at home
517 Main Street Tel. Mel 2613J

Williams Insurance Agency
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Jr.
Insurance—Real Estate
437 Main St., Next to Melrose Theatre
Tel. Mel. 4500

PHONE YOUR ORDERS
MEL. 4200-1-2-3
ANDREWS' MARKETS
Phone Orders Friday for Early Saturday Delivery. 510 Main St.

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WELL FITTED
WEAR LONGER!"
NEWHALL'S
Shoe Store
547 MAIN STREET

THE GARDEN SHOP
C. B. & F. H. GOSS, INC.
158 ESSEX STREET MEL. 0794
Making Better Gardens Is Easy With Proper Materials and Tools.

Flowers for Every Occasion
Say it with Flowers
Melrose Florist Co.
PHONE MEL. 1628 · 245 W. WYOMING

NEEDHAM
Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
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Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD
—in Old New Bedford
"GULF HILL"
denotes the highest in quality
Restaurant and Ice Cream Bar
596 PLEASANT STREET
Opp. Library in The Heart of The City

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PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Van Disinfected After Each Moving
Sand and Gravel Cinders
Second-hand Lumber
276 ELM STREET DIAL 2-3721

TABER'S, Inc.
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CENTRAL MARKET and GROCERY
"Where the good things gather"

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS

BUSH & CO., Inc.
Established 1885
Cleaners and Dyers
THE SANITONE WAY
512 Pleasant Street Dial 57804

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VACUUM CLEANERS
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Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
321 Center Street BIG. 2872

NEWTON CENTER
NEWTON JUNIORS
Clothes for Children Exclusively
321 Beacon Street BIG. 2830

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE
LUMBER
PAINTS
STORM SASH
INSULATION
COMBINATION DOORS
PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. BIG. 7997
OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 5 P. M.

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Wear
WALK-OVERS
for
STYLE and COMFORT
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

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INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue Tel 2-1561

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Our Modern Wheel Balancing and Aligning Machinery is at your service.
SHAPIRO MOTORS
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
DIAL 8253 631 NORTH STREET

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The Store for Men and Boys
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
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Permanent Waving
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Wm. Langley
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Budgit Hoists — American Reductions — Gates V Belt Drives—Westinghouse Lamps —Minneapolis Honeywell Controls.
ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Distributors 63 Eagle St.

SHALETT
CLEANERS and DYERS
'Have Them Cleaned Right'
702 North Street
Tel. 5475

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE FOR BETTER LAUNDERING TODAY
PRESIDENT 5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
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DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
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by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
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WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL · COKE · LUMBER
Phone 0126, Reading, Mass.

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

SOMERVILLE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro. 5799. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
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FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Sparkling Fresh, Top Quality, Every Day
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J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Coal
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0310

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We Carry
SCOTTY KOTE SWEATERS
Nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Davis Square Union Square
430 Mass. Ave., Arlington

MASSACHUSETTS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Luncheon $1.10 to $1.35
Tea 60c to 85c
Dinner $1.60 to $2.25
Delightful Colonial Farm
Belchertown Road Route 21
Ludlow, Mass. Phone 695

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-Y294

Lovely Flowers
from CROFT'S
(F. T. D.)
393 Dwight Street Phone 4-2195

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Waltham Coal Co.
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Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

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U-m-m
RICH, THICK CREAM FOR BREAKFAST
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COAL • COKE • WOOD • FUEL OILS
LUMBER • BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINT • GASOLINE • GRAIN
FERTILIZER
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We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
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A. B. BRYANT & CO.
182 Washington Street, Weymouth
Family Marketmen Since 1876
QUALITY, SERVICE, VALUE
Telephone Wey. 0600

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FUEL OIL—"BLUE COAL"—COKE
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street Dial 3-7281

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INSURANCE
of All Kinds
See us for your War Damage Insurance
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European Classified

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SMALL house or part house, or small flat, all unfurnished, within easy distance Christian Science church Provincial, Box W-1761, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

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123, Church Rd. 25, Western Rd.
Try our excellent LUNCHES and TEAS.

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RENEW-WEAR LTD. turns SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS like new, 70/- and save coupons. Post or call, 2 Broadway, Victoria Street, S. W. 1. Abbey 7348.

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HOUSES WANTED
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Gentlemen's complete outfitters, Tailors, Hatters, UNIFORMS, Ladies' Tailors.

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HOME MOVIE AND TALKIE PROJECTORS still wanted—please release yours. Very high prices paid for 16mm. Sound, and 8, 9.5 and 16mm. Silent Projectors. Also Leica, Contax and other modern roll film cameras and enlargers still wanted. WALLACE HEATON, LTD., 127 New Bond Street, London, W. 1.

England

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Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
MILSOM STREET Phone 4611

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You can rely upon
GRACE BROS.
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RADIO and ELECTRICAL *requirements*
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OLD ESTABLISHED JEWELLERS
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for
Coal, Coke and Boiler Fuel

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General Drapers & Millinery Specialists
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CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
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Crossword Quiz Answers

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O	▨	I	R	A	▨	O
P	A	D	U	C	A	H
E	R	▨	N	▨	R	O
	C	L	O	A	K	
E	▨	E	▨	C	▨	A
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A	T	L	A	N	T	A
L	▨	E	M	U	▨	I
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(Continued from previous page)

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Camera Club from Howard N. Findley, Cleveland

Pattern of Dogwood Flowers

My Secret Ambition

Share your "Secret Ambition" with our readers in this new feature. If it's on the humorous side, it's all the more acceptable. Limit your contribution to less than 50 words. One dollar will be paid for each printed item.

W. K., research writer of Des Moines, ever since the days of his surreptitious "joy hops" with American army aviators in France in 1918, has nurtured a suppressed desire to pilot an open cockpit monoplane on a personally conducted tour of the sky, said tour to be complete with outside loops and Immelman turns.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Although I am a college teacher by profession," writes Mrs. J. S. G., Jr., West Chester, Pa., "my Secret Ambition is to ride a horse in a

circus; many a time, in imagination, I have danced on the back of one of those beautiful and sleek circus horses."

♪ ♪ ♪

From the warmer Southland comes this plaintive note: "Inasmuch as the thermometer here in Atlanta has registered 91 to 103 for the past ten days, my secret ambition is to go wading in the coldest creek this side of the Rockies." The contributor, Mrs. L. C. N., Atlanta, Ga., adds: "Even a throng of spectators wouldn't faze me."

♪ ♪ ♪

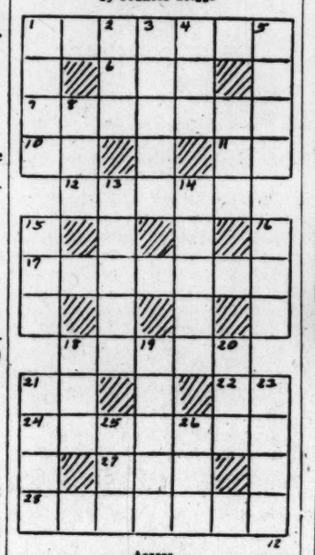
Says Mrs. M. A. A., Radburn, N. J., "My Secret Ambition is to conduct the United States Marine Band in a concert on the steps of the United States Capitol, while my grown-up granddaughter looks on. P. S. I could do it, too!"

Daily Quotation

I wonder why it is that we are not all kinder to each other than we are. How much the world needs it! How easily it is done!—HENRY DRUMMOND

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—According to Edward Lear, what creatures "are happier without their toes"?
6—What is first name of Mr. Gershwin, song writer?
7—What is Irvin S. Cobb's native city?
10—What suffix forms frequentative verbs?
11—What is name of an artificial language?
13—Walter Raleigh spread what garment on ground for Queen Elizabeth to walk upon?
17—What is a fine bit of metal, or such bits collectively?
18—A thresher is a stork, flail, or shark—which?
21—Musical note.
22—"Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it" is from what Kipling poem?
24—What U. S. capital was formerly called Marthasville?
27—Australian bird.
28—A vessel carrying to port a cargo taken in at another port of same country is what?

Down

1—"Lo, the poor Indian!" is a question from what English poet?
2—Offer.
3—What is first name of Walter, noted music conductor?
4—What is an important ingredient in sealing wax, lacquers, etc?
5—What is name of a district in London famous for its restaurants?
8—Portion of a curved line is what?
9—Magazine Mountain is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
12—What is Aurora's surname in Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poem?
14—Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree gained fame as what?
15—A newt is also called what?
16—Craft.
18—To perch.
19—Who wrote, with O. Henry, the musical comedy "Lo"?
20—What is a diminutive of Catherine?
21—French chalk is a variety of what?
23—Pleasing to the eye.
25—Meadow.
26—What is a hard-shelled dry fruit?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

Why There Still Are Two Codes—Morse and International?

The majority of the letters of the alphabet are identically represented in the Morse or American telegraph code and the International or Continental code.

The advantages of having two codes becomes apparent when we learn their different uses. The Morse code is used in commercial and railroad land telegraph systems of the United States and Canada. The International code (which is an adaptation of the Morse) is used in wireless telegraphy (such as transoceanic) and in land lines in Europe and foreign countries in general.

The Morse code may be transmitted faster than International. It uses dots, dashes, and spaces in combinations which lend themselves to rapid sending on a click sounder.

The International code, on the other hand, uses only dots and dashes. These are better adapted to use with the buzzer sounder used in radio transmission, because the buzzer tone "hangs on" longer than a click, making it harder to distinguish spaces within symbols for single letters.

Certain letters take longer to send in International than in Morse code. For example, the letter "O" in Morse is "dot, space, dot," while in International that letter is "dash, dash, dash." Since each dash takes three times as long to send as a dot, the Continental symbol for "O" would take longer to send than would the Morse symbol.

	MORSE	CONTINENTAL
C	·· ·.	—·—·
F	··—·	··—·
J	·——·	·———
L	—— (5 units)	·—··
O	··	———
P	·——·	·——·
Q	——·—	——·—
R	·—·	·—·
X	—··—	—··—
Y	·—··	—·——
Z	——··	——··

Out of the 26 letters of the alphabet, all but 11 are the same in both telegraph codes. The 11 that differ are shown in the accompanying illustration.

There is a third and still different telegraph code adapted from the original Morse. This code is used in sending messages through transoceanic submarine cables, and is made up of dots arranged above and below a reference line. The dots below the line represent dashes, those above are dots, and messages are sent in International dot-and-dash code.—**W. F. Keasbey.**

Just for Fun —Bill O'Malley

"Must be one of those Army jeeps"

Brevities

Wade in Detroit News: Some think that dropping the word "servant" might ease the problem; and, of course, "hired girl" is nearly as bad. One family we know calls her a paid guest.

The OWI reports that the average American's income is practically double what it was in 1940. For an interesting reaction tell that to the dingy- (the laundries don't call so often now) collar workers who are still trying to survive on the same old figure.

'Thank-You Villages'

London, Eng.

We call them "Thank-You Villages" and are pleased to hear they are increasing. One of them is Bolton-le-Sands, on the fringe of the Lake District, and every night that no siren arouses them to warn of enemy raiders, the people of the village drop pennies into their collecting boxes. When there is a siren, and bombs have fallen but not touched them they give two pennies in thanks. Then when the pennies have become pounds, the money is forwarded to some place where the raids have created havoc.

A Verse for Today . . .

I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth.—GEN. 9:13

South American Wood

More than half of Colombia, South America, is covered with dense forests, ranging from mangroves on the Caribbean sea, through tropical jungle trees on the coasts and river lowlands, to oak, pine and walnut in the highlands.

NEWS ITEM — GERMAN RADIO CIRCUS ELEPHANTS NOW WORK ON FARMS IN NORTHERN GERMANY.

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SPRAYING THE INSECTS
PULL UP DER VEEDS, HOLMAN, NOT HERR GOEBBELS
DESTROYING THE WEEDS
NO, FRITZ, DOT ISS NOT VON OF DER ELEPHANTS- DOT ISS HERR GÖRING
TO THE ELEPHANT HOUSE
INSPECTION DAY ON THE FARM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Aversion to Pictures*

By Le Pelley

YES, SIR ... IT IS SHE ALL RIGHT .... BUT I DON'T THINK WE OUGHT TO GO IN ....
SHE MIGHT WANT THE TWO DOLLARS BACK! ...
BRENDA ... YOU LOOK STARTLED
IT IS NOTHING
YOU SAW SOMETHING
THOSE BOYS I TOLD YOU ABOUT! I WAS SURPRISED TO SEE THEM
IT MAY NOT HAVE BEEN WISE TO HAVE BOUGHT THOSE PICTURES ... THEY HAVE REMEMBERED YOU ....
I DO NOT WANT TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED BY ANYONE, VAIL! I MUST ALWAYS BE SURE ....!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*They Are Going to Have to Work!*

By Rodgers

Oh, boy! We're going to Uncle George's farm for the rest of the summer!
And the Boss can take Jimmy and Peachy along, too -
"But remember farming is a very important and serious business nowadays," Uncle George told the boys -
"There won't be any time to play Indians or cowboys this year- I'll expect you fellows to earn your keep!"
"Earn their keep?" WOW! They will have to go some if they eat as much this year as they usually do!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Why Not Grass Skirts?*

By The Hagers

"When we cut Ted Webb's grass," said Joe, "I thought that we were through-but, no!
The drake who used to haul his trash Says he won't touch it—not for cash.
Ted got Jack's trailer. Now he'd like To have us pull it down the pike."
"I wish," said I, "that some bright chap Knew how to use old grass for scrap."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Western Front

While Moscow is asking for an invasion, millions of Germans in the great industrial valley of the Ruhr are convinced they are living in the middle of a second front. Certainly an operation which has caused the announced evacuation of 1,000,000 people and is estimated to be tying up half as many more in a desperate day-and-night defense, must be called a front. That is what Allied bombing has done in Western Germany.

Not that ground operations can be omitted, but the struggle on the air front can decide the issue before the summer is over. It is not necessary to agree with the air power enthusiasts to recognize that the blows now being delivered on the industrial solar plexus of Germany can determine when Europe will be invaded and insure a successful invasion.

For not only is the area in which 30 to 40 per cent of German war production is concentrated being devastated. Not only is the bottleneck of communications with France and the Low Countries being plugged. Not only has the wreckage of the Ruhr reached a point which cannot be concealed, so that Berlin has had to risk the bad morale effects of admitting it. More potentially decisive than all these is the possibility that Nazi air power is being subjected to a strain that will crack it and leave the whole Axis virtually defenseless against the mounting air power of Britain and America.

What the Nazis failed to do over England in 1940 British and American planes might do over Germany in 1943 —destroy the defending shield of fighter aircraft. Already there is evidence that the Nazis have had to use obsolete planes; that is one explanation of the high ratio of their losses. And one reason Allied raids on Italy have cost so little is that German planes had to be withdrawn to defend the Ruhr. It appears, too, that the Nazis have had to concentrate on fighter-plane production.

The strain on the Luftwaffe is increased by larger-than-usual Russian air attacks and by the continued bombing of its production centers. Meanwhile, British and American bombers and crews must appear inexhaustible to Berlin. In one month they have expended 369 big ships and about 3,500 trained men, but seem to have enough to increase the forces operating both from Britain and Africa. Moreover the high ratio of Axis fighter losses adds to the "edge" the Allies are gaining in the air. This margin can rise by geometrical progression, for every weakening of defending air power opens up new opportunities for the attackers.

Those who doubted the possibility of defeating Germany mainly by air have always pointed out that the Germans failed in such an attempt in Britain although they had the advantage of a small target. But the main target of British-American bombing in Germany today is not much larger than the London industrial district. The Ruhr mining, factory and railway network could be laid down in the area between Hartford and Providence. And while the Nazis dropped 7,500 tons of high explosive on London in the nine months of the heaviest raids, the Ruhr has had about 15,000 tons in the last month.

The Battle of the Ruhr may prove to be the Battle of Germany.

Other Propagandists

The Dothan Eagle of Dothan, Alabama, has announced its discontinuance of all liquor advertising on the ground that the industry no longer devotes itself to "straight brand-preference appeal," but rather pictures "in word and illustration the pleasure to be derived from its consumption." In other words, departing from what used to be considered legitimate competitive advertising, the makers of whisky now are conducting propaganda campaigns. Signs of this tendency are noticeable elsewhere.

In scores of rural newspapers, the liquor interests are publishing small drawings with accompanying text, usually the comments of some respected though fictitious character like a judge, rural mail carrier, or local businessman, attacking prohibition.

At least one of the big distillery corporations is devoting its newspaper and magazine space to pleas for moderation, apparently in an effort to give John Barleycorn an inoffensive character.

The Dothan Eagle wisely refrains from encouraging the consumption of liquor through publication of specious arguments advanced by those who profit from the traffic therein.

Suspend the Auto Use Tax

Collection of the $5 use tax on automobiles in the Northeast gasoline shortage area this year is grotesque, especially for the A-card drivers who are reduced to six quarts of gasoline a week. Congress should immediately suspend sale of the stamps in the drastically rationed sections.

And while Congress is about it, consideration might be given repeal of the whole tax. It is a nuisance and an irritant for auto owners already burdened with a multiplicity of special fees, imposts and annoyances.

The tax has no agency or administration of its own, Congress having declined to provide money for the purpose; so it is pushed off on the post offices and collectors of internal revenue for issuance, while enforcement is chiefly left to the whims of local police.

It serves no useful purpose in regulating or registering cars; the revenue it brings in, while substantial in normal times, would today pay the cost of about five minutes of war. Its effect in the anti-inflation effort is nil. So, mostly, it's just a bother.

In the Forrest Tradition

Nathan Bedford Forrest, whose plane was downed during the great American mass attack upon Kiel June 13, had become a Brigadier-General at 38. His great-grandfather of the same name, a Tennessee planter, lacked a few weeks of being 40 when he enlisted as a private in the Confederate forces—but he didn't remain there. This intrepid "natural-born fighter," advanced quickly to the rank of Lieutenant-General and rode his way into fame as one of the greatest cavalry leaders of history.

Today's General Forrest, chief of staff to the commander of the Second Air Force, had hardly unpacked his bags in London before he went out as an observer in a Wilhelmshaven raid. "I don't like to give orders until I've had an opportunity myself to find out what it's like over there," he said. His plane was leading the formation when downed.

The Forrest of '61-'65 always led his men, too. It was he who summed up his principles of tactics in one sentence, "I just took the short cut and got there first with the most men." Post-Civil War writers, overemphasizing Forrest's lack of education, twisted this into the popularly accepted phrase: "I gits thar fustest with the mostest men."

Many will be grateful if it develops that the young flying general and his crew have come safely out of their adventure.

". . . off again Finnegan"

In between the air-raid flutter-gubbets and assorted nighttime and midday oddments of cacophony that dominate the mellow New England atmosphere these days we find our thoughts centering on next winter's coal and oil. It is perhaps indicative of the topsy-turviness of the times that one must, on the hottest days of the year, be most concerned with the problems of the coldest. Maybe it's just the ant in us.

Or frustration. Having been utterly confused by the conflict of views emanating from Babel-sur-Potomac on the matter of gasoline, and the auto's tank having mostly rusted in the interim, residents of the Northeastern States are now in fair trim to enter the really big-league bedlam which is house heating, or the lack of it.

At one moment Mr. Nelson, who has a way of seeing the brighter side of things, hints that better times are coming. But that intelligence is quickly buried by our friend the Curmudgeon who glooms that even coal may be rationed. And John L. Lewis isn't much help.

On the same page of the newspaper in which Mr. Ickes is so unpromising, his New England solid fuels administrator, Mr. Ostby, gives the boss a nudging by saying there could be coal if only Harold would stop shipping anthracite into the Middle West and concentrate on getting it up in Yankeeland, where it really gets cold.

Somebody says there will positively be oil; somebody with equal authority says absolutely there will not be oil. And Congress lops off the appropriation with which the Office of War Information is supposed to referee such divergences of opinion.

Really, it is all very perplexing. Almost as much so as whether we should get up, don our helmets and tweet our little whistles at that first blast of the siren, or whether we should wait for the flutter-gubbets (we like that word), or just turn over and go back to sleep. . . . And, so, far into the night.

Our Readers Say—

"Some Blind Spots"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to commend you highly for your fine editorial recently entitled "Some Blind Spots." It is a splendid summing up of the enemy within our borders. I should like to add a thought about the aid our country is giving wittingly or unwittingly to Fascist regimes abroad. It is claimed by some sources, and the record of events confirms it, that there has long been an active force in this country with Fascist-Clerical leanings which has exerted a strong influence in our appeasing former Vichy France, Fascist leaders in North Africa, and Fascist Franco from the time of the conflict in Spain to the present.

An anomaly exists in that our Government has long urged the underground elements of Europe to continue to resist the enemy, while at the same time it has continued to deal with Fascist leaders in the name of expediency and unity. We need some modern Madam Roland to cry out, "Unity, O Unity, what crimes are committed in thy name!" J. Alvarez del Vayo has aptly put it in the May 15th issue of the Nation where he says: "The underground contains the seed for the Europe of tomorrow. The first thing required to strengthen the underground is a change in the policy of the United Nations."

Regardless of what some may think of General de Gaulle, to whom the French underground look as their leader, he has never wavered in his support of the United Nations. This cannot be said of some of the other leaders whom our Government and some writers have favored.

As to the ousting of one group of Fascists and setting up new Fascist governments with a "liberal" front, ostensibly to make the democracies believe that there is a "rift" between Hitler and Mussolini or between Hitler and Franco or any other German vassal, we can depend upon it that the entrenched Fascists will not break with the Nazis until they know that Fascism is to remain in their countries.

In short, it comes down to the question, "What are we fighting for?" Are we at home going to play the part of perpetuating the Fascist regimes in Europe and elsewhere? Americans, here is an opportunity for every loyal citizen to indicate to our President, our State Department and Congressmen that we want no more appeasing of Fascist regimes in the name of expediency or unity, or for any other reason.

(Miss) HELEN WALLACE KELLEY
Washington

Spain's Dictatorship

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have long wondered why our country is acting so kindly toward Spain. Judging from available information, the politico-religious dictatorship in that country is as absolute and despotic as that of Hitler. This combined dictatorship exercises a total control over the minds and bodies of the Spanish people in a manner grievous to contemplate.

No doubt those exercising the dictatorship there would like to be left alone, but perhaps the Spanish people would desperately like to free themselves from the thralldom. Instead of our country helping this dictatorship, or doing nothing about it, since we are now at war to destroy such bondage throughout the world, I should like to see the United States include the dictatorship of Spain with the other dictatorships, in its warfare of extermination.

Camp Lee, Va. CPL. EDWARD G. CARTER

Mr. Petrillo's Latest Demand

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Petrillo ban on recordings has taken a new and most important turn. The electrical transcription companies have just referred to the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor a demand which makes the Petrillo dispute significant not only to the broadcasting industry but to the American citizen. The latest demand of James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, on the transcription companies, is:

> That the manufacturers of transcriptions agree that they will prevent transcriptions from being used by any person who does not employ a quota of union musicians satisfactory to the American Federation of Musicians.

Translating this into terms of the sewing machine, it means that no one should be allowed to buy and use a sewing machine commercially who does not employ a quota of hand seamstresses satisfactory to a union; in terms of the automobile, no one should be allowed to use a truck who does not support a quota of livery stable employees satisfactory to a union.

The transcription companies make a particularly high quality type of recording which is susceptible of being used only by broadcasting stations. With a single exception, these companies are small businesses. It is vitally necessary that the Government act promptly in this dispute. While obviously not having as much importance to immediate war production as the coal issue, for instance, this strike involves a most important and dangerous principle; and it has long-term implications of paramount importance which, if accepted in any form, would threaten our national progress.

It is hoped that if conciliation fail, the matter will be certified to the War Labor Board, and that the War Labor Board will give it prompt attention.

The dispute now before the Conciliation Service involves only the electrical transcription industry—not the phonograph record industry.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS
New York

"Engine Men," Not "Engineers"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the editorial page of The Christian Science Monitor recently you published a letter from Chicago captioned: "Railroads Started It." It is unfortunate that the editor should have allowed the words "the wife of an engineer," as all railroads do not officially style men who drive a locomotive as such, but call them "engine-drivers" or "engine men." It is illegal for a man to call himself an engineer unless he holds a State License, and as you know, Illinois is one of the many States which has this requirement.

Flushing, N. Y. J. C. STAVELEY LAWSON

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Big Game Hunters

Down the Middle of the Road

Are We Learning?

By Erwin D. Canham

Will the world, will the United States, remember the lessons of this war when the pressure is off? That seems an odd question to be asking now. We are a long way from winning the war, however hopeful the prospects. But we are still farther from winning the peace, and if it is to be won we must carry over into the post-fighting period the consecration, awareness, and unity which alone can achieve either victory.

We all remember how we lost the last peace. We recall the blurring of moral values which began at least as soon as the Armistice, and with the wisdom of hindsight we can see how Germany began its preparations to win the next war as soon as defeat was visible in 1918. We can trace how we fell into the pits, many of our own digging. We have this powerful example before us as we gradually come closer to another post-fighting period.

It is not just optimism to say that we are sadder, wiser—and more awake—folk than we were in 1918. The differences between the two wars are immense. The kind of sacrifices that the United States will be called upon to sustain this time—to mention only one gauge—mark an enormous contrast. The kind of indignities this Nation, along with so many others, has now suffered at the hands of its adversaries—the kind of shame the human race has suffered at the hands of bestiality and hate—are of quite a different magnitude than in 1918.

* * *

And if anybody asks: "Will we forget this time?" it is only needful to recall some of these differences. In the last war, the United States had a rather artificially whipped-up hostility to Germany. It was reflected in a singularly shallow contemporary literature. Remember "Over the Top" and other similar books? After the war most of this hostility soon evaporated, to be replaced by sympathy and economic alliance with Germany.

Look, for one test, at today's literature. The Yale Review for this quarter has an effective review of thirteen books by war correspondents. They are all graphic, clear-sighted, and in many respects heart-rending books. There are such deeply impressive and valid books as "They Were Expendable" and "Into the Valley" and "Last Man Off Wake Island" and "Seven Came Through" and "Singapore Is Silent" and "Retreat With Stillwell."

The greatest books, probably, have not been written yet. What will we hear from the men and women still on the Philippines, or in Japan, or in Shanghai or Hong Kong, or in Batavia and Rangoon? What will be the story of General "Skinny" Wainright from Bataan and Corregidor after the surrender?

Some few people have seen the Japanese films of the surrenders at Singapore, Batavia, and Corregidor. One who saw them—for purposes of mental torture—while himself in captivity in Japan told me of the depths of degradation depicted in them. In the surrenders at Singapore and Batavia, for example, the Japanese had junior officers beating and reviling and be-fouling the British and Dutch generals as they attempted the dignified, melancholy office of surrender. These incidents are recorded in the Japanese films. Let us hope the films still exist, and can be reviewed when the time for another surrender and a peace-making occurs. This is not to urge the perpetuation of hate and revenge. It is simply to say that the world needs to remember and understand the character of this kind of adversary.

* * *

Similarly, perhaps there will be a few survivors of the cattle-cars filled with prisoners or civilians sent from France to the Pomeranian marshes, or from the ghettos—and metropolises—of Western Europe to the slaughter pits of the East. A tragic remnant of the Jews of Warsaw or Vilna may be left to bear witness to the doings of our times, and certainly some Russians from the conquered territories, some Yugoslavs, some Greeks, and plenty of French and Belgians and Danes and Norwegians will survive. They can tell all mankind what manner of thing this has been.

The emotional wounds, not to say the physical ones, have gone deep this time—far deeper than in 1918. We must realize that we have a job to do to win the peace. Our greatest danger, no doubt, will come from among ourselves, where the serpent of disunity will arise. That problem we must tackle first, last, and all the time. Disunity within our own Nation first—between worker and employer, race and race, soldier and civilian, conservative and liberal. And disunity among the United Nations—between Russia and some of the others, and most fundamentally, the threat of disunity between Britain and the United States.

The enemy will seek to win the next war when he sees that he has lost this one. In many ways he has begun this effort already —begun it, for instance, by seeking to destroy the recuperative powers of his victims. And these methods of attack will intensify, will seek hidden and subtle channels leading into our very midst. We have warning, in strikes and race riots, of the sort of weapons that can seek out our most vulnerable spots.

Verily, we must not be disarmed again, and our armament will lie in our awareness.

Mirror of World Opinion

Willkie, the Man

The reception accorded Wendell Willkie on his visit to Montgomery is evidence of the popular appeal he packs. It was a tribute not to Willkie the Republican nominee of 1940, but to Willkie the American. Certainly he towers above any other figure of the opposition party.

It is hard to imagine any other Republican hopeful of receiving in Democratic Alabama the ovation accorded this man—rendered to an outstanding citizen who has caught and held popular favor not because of, but rather despite his party affiliation.

He presents the novel spectacle of a Republican with definite views and convictions, clearly expressed, in lieu of the party hack breathing amiable generalities. . . .

If Roosevelt is the Democratic nominee, the Republicans may succumb to the notion that they need a candidate as different from Roosevelt as possible, and take another landslide licking. Willkie at least would make things interesting, and assure the nation of a President for whom the rank and file have respect and confidence.—*Montgomery* (Ala.) *Advertiser.*

The Wide Horizon

Bureaucracy—and Letters to the Editor

By Dr. Carl Ackerman
Dean of the Graduate School of Journalism of Columbia University

In a commencement address at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.

This global war is now primarily a test of the brain power of the belligerents. Therefore, it is highly important that our attitude toward impending events be intellectual, not emotional, because the decisive battles of this war will be won by brain power, not by man power or matériel. . . .

With the single exception of the Federal bureaucracy, in our domestic economy there is little evidence of waste, inefficiency, apathy or mismanagement in our homes, in our schools and churches, in our war industries, in our newspaper and periodical plants or on our farms. Private enterprises, including shipyards, railroads, and small shops, managed by the people, despite governmental supervision and regulation, are today among the assets of the victory we anticipate from our armed forces.

Nowhere is there the slightest evidence that the people fear the outcome of the war. If the people fear anything it is the lack of understanding and the lack of intelligent governmental direction of our domestic economy. And they have sound reasons for fearing bureaucracy.

Recently you may have noticed a new form of governmental propaganda designed to justify bureaucracy. A high war official of our government, lauding bureaucracy in a public address, asked that a bill of particulars be substituted instead of general criticism. What he should do is spend a day in a grocery or meat market in any city outside of Washington.

* * *

The gravity of the food muddle is a matter of common knowledge.

In Washington and other metropolitan cities it is possible today for literally millions of persons to eat in luxury hotels and restaurants without using a ration book. On June 10 my wife and I dined at a large hotel in Washington. We had the choice of five meats and numerous forms of sea food.

On the previous Saturday in a small grocery in Lambertville, New Jersey, my home town, the mother of a boy in the Army, on furlough before being sent abroad, was unable to buy any meat, not even a chicken for Sunday dinner. The red stamps in a ration book, allocated to the mother of a soldier by her government, were worthless.

As we cannot expect intelligent action by propagandists, it is time for civilian brain power to be focused on the food problem or there will be no freedom from want in our own country.

To mobilize brain power on the home front civilian public opinion must be aroused to be more on the alert.

The responsibility of public opinion in a democracy is to protect the people and safeguard the Nation from the autocratic use and abuse of power.

* * *

Doubtless you have heard your neighbors say that if we should lose this war it will be lost in Washington.

This is an astounding state of public opinion but what can the people be expected to think when Federal officials defend bureaucracy during a food crisis which may in fact destroy freedom from want in our own country before we can establish it throughout the world?

Every citizen can be grateful because he has in his own community the instrumentality for focusing brain power on Washington. If every citizen would regard his daily or weekly newspaper as a medium for the expression of his opinion, civilian public opinion could be mobilized and it could be focused on those officials who do not seem to comprehend that in war as in peace the people are supreme.

Many readers of daily newspapers are not aware of the potency of letters to the editor. Whether published or not, these communications constitute the reader's share in the freedom of the press. Newspapers exist not only to print news, editorials, and advertisements but also to express and reflect public opinion. The people of America should make greater use of their freedom to express their opinions to editors. In this way civilian public opinion can be focused on the current problems in Washington, problems which can be solved by the mobilization of civilian brain power.

Every citizen who writes to newspaper editors can be confident of the result because men in high places may not fear "the wrath of God" but they do fear the wrath of public opinion.

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